THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 129. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A SINGULAR CONFESSION.

A Catholic Priest Shot Dead in the Confessional by a Man Who Came to Confess His Sins.

From the Bellefontexine (Ohio) Republican.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock, on Monday evening last, a man came to the jail and delivered himself to the jailor, saying that he had killed the priest and wanted to be put in jail. A number at once repaired to the house of the priest, where they found him lying dead on the floor, in his blood. The priest lived in a small brick house in the same yard with the church, which is located in the extreme southeast part of the town. With him lived a girl who kept house for him. She left the house to go to a neighbor's and made some preparations for washing the next day. On her return she saw a man running from the house, and on her entering, found the priest, the Rev. J. Convey, lying dead by his table. John Powers, who delivered himself up as the murderer, said that he went to confess to the priest, and that the priest began to abuse him and highly insulted him by telling him that the Protestant religion was no better than a dog's, and that he then drew his revolver (a Smith & Weston six-shooter) and shot the priest as he went to the table to snuff the candle.

The ball entered the priest's head about three fourths of an inch above and forward of the ear, and passed through to the base of the brain, killing him instantly.

This horrible affair, the killing of a man in his own house, in this cold-blooded manner, was the first murder ever committed in our town, and naturally caused a great deal of excitement among all classes, and especially among members of Father Convey's own church. There was a talk of lynching the murderer, but better counsels prevailed, and we were not called upon to visit the tragedy that for a while threatened us.

Powers is a single man, about twenty-eight years of age, stout built, and of rather good appearance, though having a downcast and treacherous look.

In answer to the question, "What was his motive for the murder?" there was and could be no satisfactory answer. The whole affair seemed to be wrapped in incomprehensible mystery. There were rumors that his brother-in-law had a difficulty with the priest before Powers came here, but it was slight, and not of a nature to arouse such diabolical passions in the breast of a man who appeared so cool and self-controlled. There were various suggestions, but nothing seemed to meet the case.

Only the facts that a horrible murder had been committed, and the murderer had given himself up, were clear. Powers said that he went to the priest with a heavy load on his mind to make a confession, and the remarks of the priest highly insulted him and started the blood through his veins, and he shot him; that if the load had not killed him, then he would have done it some other time. Also, that he went with the intention of killing the priest if he did not do as he wanted him to. On the Sunday previous he made inquiry on the street as to whether they kept a fire in the jail—saying he intended to stay there this winter.

Tuesday morning, in company with Mr. Hubbard, of the *Gazette*, and the jailor, Mr. Beatty, we went into the jail to see Powers. He introduced the subject of the murder by remarking that "the killing of the priest last night was a bad affair, wasn't it?" And on some one assenting, he added, "but it can't be helped now, it's done!" The remark was made in a manner as devoid of emotion or feeling as if he had been speaking of the killing of a dog, and as if he was not himself personally concerned.

Father Convey was about fifty years old, and has been priest of the church here about seven years.

The body was kept till Wednesday forenoon, when it was buried according to the rites of the Church, a large concourse of our citizens attending the funeral services, which were conducted by six priests from other places.

TERRIBLE TIMES.

A Mississippi Steamer, Crowded with Passengers, in Flames—Courage of the Officers—Result of Order and System.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Rubicon, a regular St. Louis and Vicksburg packet, was bound up the Mississippi, and on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock—during the stillness of nature that reigns at that hour—when the boat was above Vicksburg a distance of forty miles, the pilot shouts "Fire! ho! down there, the boat's on fire!" Brunswick Point was neared when this exclamation fell upon the ears of several officers and members of the cabin and deck crew. Then they saw a sheet of flame rising from beneath the pilot-house, and they dimly saw the pilot, William Riley, standing at the wheel enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and noticed that he was directing the boat's head towards the sloping bank of the river. The officers were quickly astir; the engineer on duty, John Schumacker, finds the hose in an instant where it was placed and arranged for a sudden emergency—hanging to the boilers, one end attached to the "doctor," ready in a few seconds to pour a thick stream of water to any part of the boat. The clerks and cooks run aft through the cabin, which echoed with the noise of splintering wood, for they unceremoniously kick down the door of every lady's stateroom and give all easy egress to the forward part of the boat. The boat by this time had struck the bank so violently that her butts were sprung, and she leaked. High above the water, in the pilot-house, stood Riley, holding her to the bank, scorching, crackling flames burning the wheel he clutches with a determination worthy of the most heroic cause—unmindful of self—determined to hold the boat *there, there*, until every soul on board should be removed from the decks and cabins. Captain Blake's voice throughout the scene was heard and recognized by his officers, crew, and passengers, giving orders rapidly, but calmly; calmly, because he believed the boat could be saved and everything that was on her. All had confidence in the captain, and never did officers, crew or passengers obey orders with greater alacrity or more unfeelingly than did those on board the Rubicon, across whose minds frequently flitted memories of the Stonewall disaster.

The engineer, as before stated, found the fire hose and doctor engine ready for action. Up to the hurricane roof goes the apparatus, into the blaze goes the water, hissing and steaming, and out goes the fire with such astonishing rapidity as to excite even in Captain Blake a feeling of amazement. Pilot Bust, Clerk Alfred Grissom, assistant engineer, steward, mates, cabin boys—all are actively employed, and there is no confusion. They seem inspired, and work with excitement, with calmness, and noiseless, close-set lips, that altogether conspired to form a weird scene. But what joyous shouts they gave way to when all is safe! That was the strangest scene of all. When the participators relate this part of the morning's transactions they say that the contrast was one of the most startling imaginable.

The deck crew, about the time John Blake and others were kicking down the doors of the ladies' little sanctuaries, were being organized rapidly into a working gang to save them. They obeyed every order cheerfully, and so did the ladies themselves. Those negroes—for the deck crew are colored—formed a line from the boat to shore, and passed the ladies and children from hand to hand, and safely out of danger on shore, after which they were ready to obey any other orders that were given them by the officers. Mr. Riley stood at the wheel till it fell with him; he was driven off by the intensity of the heat, the wheel being rendered, for the time, useless, and the boat could proceed only after it was again rigged up temporarily.

Captain Blake arrived in this city yesterday by rail. The boat will be here "on time" to-morrow morning. He says the damage to the boat will amount to about $3000, the top of the pilot-house and texas being burnt off, and by the collision with the banks her butts are sprung. No freight was damaged.

One cause of the safety of the boat is the fact that her fire hose had been disposed of as it was. If "it had been requisite to unreel them," Captain Blake says, "the boat would have been lost."

There were on board fifty-five cabin passengers, including twenty ladies. All or most reached the shore in their night-clothes, but they were enabled soon to get out of the disagreeable predicament of standing almost naked upon a cold and unsheltered bank of the river. The boat is being kept free of water by the use of her pumps.

ASSASSINATION.

A Respectable Citizen of Omaha Shot and Mortally Wounded—The Assassin Still at Large.

A late number of the Omaha *Republican* has the following:—

Only another man shot—received his death wound while quietly going home at a late hour on last Saturday night. The same thing may happen to any citizen on any night in this good city of Omaha. The event is alluded to at breakfast, paragraphed in the newspapers, the dead man is buried, and before his body is cold in the grave, the affair is only in the remembrance of his immediate relatives and the friends to whom he was dear.

Hanse Schyel, a native of Norway, 25 years of age, came to Omaha six months ago, and has been residing here since that time. His trade was that of a tailor. He worked for Mr. Stein, merchant tailor, on Farnham street, and was looked upon by his employer as a journeyman of more than ordinary ability. He lodged in a house on Chicago street, and took his meals at the Northwestern Hotel, on Douglas street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

Mr. Schyel was seen by some acquaintances at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening. They say that he appeared to be then in his usual health and spirits, and bore no evidence of having drunk over much liquor. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning, he was met on the corner of Eleventh and Douglas streets by two of his most intimate friends—H. Rasmusson, proprietor of the Jefferson House, and Mr. F. West, the former of whom accompanied him across the street, where "good night" was said by both. Schyel said that he was going home, and he started north on Eleventh street.

At about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, a party of laboring men, going towards the Union Pacific shops on the bottom, discovered a man without a hat, standing on the railroad track. He appeared bewildered and lost. When they reached him, they found his garments were bloody, and that he was severely wounded in the head. The poor man was too much dazed to give any connected account of himself, and too weak to walk to any place of shelter. He had sufficient sense, however, to mention the names of his friends, Messrs. Rasmusson & Killickson. One of the workmen went after these gentlemen and apprised them of the wounded man's condition.

They, with a commendable alacrity, immediately hired a horse and buggy, and went to his succor. He was carried to the Northwestern House, where an apartment was assigned him and every attention shown. Doctors Van Camp and McClelland were called in to examine the wound. They found that the ball had passed directly through the temporal bone, one inch above the right ear. The probe of one of the medical gentlemen was passed into the wound a distance of four inches without producing any symptoms of uneasiness in the patient. It is the opinion of the doctors that the man cannot live. They say if he does it will be one of the most remarkable instances on record.

Mr. Schyel was on Sunday quite sensible at intervals, and conversed rationally. He stated to Dr. McClelland that after leaving his friend Rasmusson, on the corner of Douglas and Eleventh streets, he had proceeded north on the latter avenue as far as Clarkson's avenue, when two men rushed towards him, cursing and swearing in a loud manner, and crying out, "We'll fix you." He then felt a sudden sensation, and knew that he had been felled to the earth. He does not know how long he remained in an unconscious state, but after recovering he arose and started for his home, attempting a task which it appears he was unable to acomplish, for he wandered off in an entirely opposite direction. Owing to the fact that the hat of the wounded man and a pool of blood were found on Chicago street, near Seventh, it is conjectured that, from the effects of his injury, he is rather out of his reckoning as to the locality in which he was attacked.

It is proper also to mention here that a revolver which he was known to have in his possession is missing. Some persons think that his assailants, after knocking him down, shot him with his own weapon; and others venture the opinion that he himself attempted suicide, but this last theory is altogether untenable.

The brother of the unfortunate man, who resides in Chicago, has been telegraphed for and will probably arrive in Omaha to-day.

Later.—Since writing the above, we have learned of the death of the unfortunate man.

SIOUX SUICIDE.

How Indians Shuffle Off the Mortal Coil.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of November 26 has the following:—

We referred yesterday to the escape of the two Indian convicts of the Sioux persuasion, Horse Driver and Blue Hawk, on Tuesday night, but did not record the fact that the first mentioned was so foolish as to return at a late hour in quest of his blanket, and was recaptured. Such was the case, however, and he was consigned to quarters in the same cell with Yellow Sun and Little Wolf.

Several white men who are confined in the same apartment, among others Hernandez, aver that the Indians yesterday kept up a continuous jabbering and gesticulating, the whole of which seemed to intimate that they were imbued with a corroding desire to shake off this mortal coil and escape the hangman. They requested the white prisoners to beat out their brains with a stick, or to allow them to break a light of glass from the cell window and cut their throats with a piece, but they were refused both the boons. After dinner, however, Horse Driver and Little Wolf secured a stick apiece and proceeded to put an end to themselves as follows:—Little Wolf fell into possession of the shortest stick, a round rod of hard wood, about six inches in length, sharpened somewhat at one end. This he drove, by the exertion of much force, by pressing against the wall, about one inch and a quarter into his chest, between the ribs. It took a good jerk on the part of Jailor Reese to pull the implement of destruction from the place where it was imbedded in the savage bosom. Horse Driver, whose stick was about a foot and a half in length, thrust it down his throat until not a sign of it was to be seen. The two, however, after they had thus sticked themselves, could not refrain from mutual groanings, and so their little game was discovered. Several doctors were sent for, one of whom pulled the stick from the stomach of Horse Driver, and is evident that both men have given themselves bad wounds, but it is not thought either will produce death.

We are glad that Marshal Hoile has ordered the captives to be so changed that any more attempts at suicide will be impossible. Yellow Sun is the image of despair, but evinces no disposition to commit another hari kari on himself with a nail or any other instrument.

Parties have been sent after Blue Hawk, who is still at large. If he be alive he will assuredly be captured.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Man Arrested for a Homicide Committed Four Years Ago—The Victim His Niece.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The police of the North Division, on Friday evening, arrested a man named Martin Hickey, charged with killing his niece, in this city, four years ago last August. The accused, after the commission of the alleged crime, left the city, sojourning in St. Louis and other Southern cities in the interim. A day or two ago he returned to Chicago to enter a prison cell. The particulars of the crime with which he is charged are as follows:—

About four years ago there lived on Rees street a family named Conway, of which Catherine, the murdered girl, was a member. The wife had a brother named Martin Hickey, who resided on North Market street. The families some time previous had had some difficulty. One day in August, 1865, Martin Hickey called at Conway's house and engaged in a quarrel with his sister and others of the female members of the family. Conway was absent at the time. Hickey, in a violent rage, left the house. One of Conway's children, a girl twelve years old, ran to the window after Hickey's departure, impelled, doubtless, by childish curiosity, to watch her uncle's movements. Hickey, who happened to be in the yard, turned round and saw his niece looking out of the window. In the fury of his passion he seized a frying-pan which was lying near at hand, and hurled it through the window. The deadly missile struck the child on the head, inflicting injuries which confined her to her bed for ten days, when inflammation set in, and she expired. No sooner did Hickey hear of the dangerous character of the injury he had inflicted than he left the city. It was supposed he had gone to St. Louis, and Officer Delaney went to that city and searched there two weeks, but was unable to find the man he wanted. Since then other officers sought for him, but in vain up to last night.

Yesterday afternoon intelligence reached Conway that Hickey was in this city, and could be found on Market street. He at once procured the necessary papers, and, obtaining the assistance of Officer Delaney, repaired, armed in case of emergency, to the house where Hickey was stated to be. Arriving there they waited outside the door in order to hear anything that might prove his presence, and had not been long there before Hickey coughed. His relative at once identified him, and opening the door walked into the house accompanied by the officer, and arrested him. Hickey made no resistance, and Conway declared that if he had he would have killed him on the spot.

Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Quinn, and was held for further hearing to-day in bail of $10,000. Unable to procure a bondsman, he remained in the station.

SINGULAR FRENZY.

A Man Who is Always Fleeing from Invisible Pursuers—He Attempts Suicide to Escape Them.

From the Louisville Journal.

There was a singular case of lunacy developed in the City Court on Thursday. A man named John Young was tried and adjudged a lunatic, and ordered to be sent to the asylum at Lexington. Young is a German, about thirty-five years old, and is unable to converse intelligibly in English. In his native tongue, however, he tells a very straight story of how he is pursued by some persons who are always seeking to arrest him. He says that he came to this city from Cincinnati a few days ago seeking employment. He put up at a tavern on Market street, but during that night some men came there after him and wanted to arrest him; that he was asleep at the time, but jumped out of bed, put on his clothes and ran away, but that they took after him. He ran up to Preston street, and then out that street towards the country, hoping to hide from them in the woods, for they were in hot pursuit. The poor fellow, under this strange illusion, must have run many miles in great terror on that dark night, for he was found next day at the farm of Mr. Bell, which is twelve or thirteen miles distant from the city. But to continue his tale (for he told it all rationally and coherently):—He says that when he came to the railroad he took down it in hopes of eluding the officers who were after him, but, along the railroad, he says, there were men lying on each side of the track who would reach up and grab at his legs as he ran. Finally he came to an old cabin by the road which was not occupied, and he hid in this till morning, when he got away. But not long after sunrise, as he was going through a field, he espied the men again coming after him. He said two hid in a fence-corner, while the other two went around to head him. He says that he ran and jumped into a deep ditch of mud, so that they could not get to him, but that they were trying to punch him out with long poles, when he came to the conclusion that rather than be taken and put in jail, for he never committed any crime, he would cut his own throat. This he attempted, he says, but the knife was so dull that he changed his notion.

This was the whole of the poor fellow's story. He was found on the farm of Mr. Bell, as before stated, acting wildly and with the gash on his throat, and the neighbors, believing him a madman and a dangerous character, arrested him and brought him to the city, where they turned him over to the authorities.

That the man is crazy there is no doubt; but the cause of the very strange hallucination under which he suffers is a great mystery, and will doubtless remain so till all mysteries shall cease. Perhaps the concealment of some dreadful deed has cost the man his mind. That he is continually harassed by the idea that the officers of the law are after him, when it is known that there is nothing of the kind in reality, is indeed strange. There can be a dozen plausible conjectures, and perhaps any one of them would do the unfortunate man injustice. If he has committed some terrible deed, it has been most terribly avenged already, for the man has suffered a death of terror.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Receipts Increasing—The Cable Improving in Effectiveness—General Meeting of the Company.

From the London Daily News, November 18.

A general meeting of the Societe du Cable Transatlantique Francais was held yesterday at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, to receive the report of the Directors and the statement of accounts. Viscount Monck presided.

The report was taken as read.

The chairman, in moving its adoption, congratulated the shareholders on the condition of the enterprise within the stipulated expenditure. In less than a year from the incorporation of the company they had laid and brought into operation the longest submarine cable in existence. The cable commenced transmitting messages on the 12th of August, 1869; it has since continued in successful working, and, according to the most scientific authorities, was improving in effectiveness by use. It was true that a scientific—almost an imaginary—fault has been discovered, but the Construction Company, who laid it down, were so satisfied that it was of no importance that they left in the hands of the company £20,000 in shares due to them to be forfeited should the fault become serious. They had had to meet many difficulties, and amongst them was the misunderstandiog with the American Government in regard to the landing of the cable on the American shore. The press and the people of the United States had always sympathized with the company, and the directors had reason to know that they possessed also the sympathy of the American Government, with whom the Board was now negotiating for the arrangement of all questions affecting the relations of the company with that Government, and with such favorable prospects of a satisfactory issue that he trusted the meeting would leave the matter in the directors' hands. They had secured as their general manager in Paris M. Couchad, who at present filled the office of manager of telegraphs under the convention between all European powers, and they had entered into arrangements with the English Government by which from the 1st of January next, when all the telegraphic communication in this country will come under the Government control, would lead to a large accession of the business. As they were aware all the telegraph companies here were bound by working agreements with the Anglo-American Company, which agreements of course would be binding upon the Government, but a promise has been given that this company's advertisements should be displayed in all the telegraph offices, and that the public should have the option of telegraphing by either the Anglo-American or the French cable. The receipts had been gradually increasing week by week since it has been laid down, and it might enable them to form some idea of the ultimate rate of profit, to know that during the first thirteen weeks it had been in operation the earnings of the cable had been £21,110. In the first week the receipts were £577; in the second, £746; the third, £1040; the fourth, £1068; the fifth, £1032; the sixth, £1797; the seventh, £1719; the eighth, which was exceptional, the Anglo-American being out of order, £2660; the ninth, £1888; the tenth, £1635; the eleventh, when the Anglo-American was again out of order, £2692; the twelfth, £1925; and the thirteenth, which was not exceptional, £2205. They could now easily calculate what rate the receipts bore to the capital, and he had no doubt that the increase would continue for some time to come.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger seconded the motion.

Mr. Hayward inquired whether under the articles the meetings were to be annual or half-yearly, and how often dividends would be made. He was in favor of quarterly dividends, for he could not see any reason for leaving a large sum of money in the hands of the board from half-year to half-year.

The chairman replied that the articles stipulated for yearly, not half-yearly, meetings; but it was in the power of the shareholders at any time, on a requisition signed by the holders of 5000 shares, to have a meeting called. With regard to the payment of dividends, it was the intention of the board to hold another meeting soon, for the purpose of declaring a dividend; and it would always be their desire to distribute the profits as soon as possible after they came into their hands. Subsequently he explained that the European governments paid only once in three months, but the receipts from New York were forwarded weekly, and from this source they had now £7000 in hand.

Replying to other questions, he added that the French receipts were rather more than half of the whole. The future meetings would be held alternately in London and Paris. They were working on friendly terms with the Anglo-American Company, and were arranging with them a mutual tariff book.

The motion was carried unanimously. The appointment of Lord Monck and Lord W. Hay as members of the board was confirmed, and thanks were accorded to both Messrs. Quilter and Ball, who were reappointed London auditors, and M. Salmon, Paris auditor.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors generally concluded the proceedings.

"NOT FOR JO!"

A Model "In Memoriam"—from the Sublime to the Ridiculous.

We find in a religious weekly the following refreshing "in memoriam," which is too good to be restricted to a limited circle of readers:—

Swampscott, down by the sea, on the 9th day of November, 1869, passed under a cloud. The deep toned tidles of Nahant, marching to their own mournful music, greet no longer an accustomed ear, but draw back from soil receiving clouds of the shadow of death and such precious dust, and announce to other shores that "Death has hit a shining mark." Winds, fresh from the sea and over a new-made and early-filled grave, bear tidings to many who have been accustomed to go down by the sea that Joseph F., youngest son of J. P. and E. C. P., has passed away from this life. The Lord lent him, a bright and shingng light to this family and to a large circle of acquaintances, and twenty-two years he smiled upon them; then God took him and left a vacant chair in the family circle, and sadness in an entire community.

But

"Death, that hath sucked the honey of thy breath
Hath had no power yet upon thy beauty."

For

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

And

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder."

* * * fare thee well.

Joseph was one of those intelligent, modest, retiring, and laborious men, who leave the world better for having lived in it.

He left a good business reputation. Circumstances in early life associated him with Congregationalists in religion, and he was largely devoted to the interests of the society of this Church in Swampscott.

He lived not only to be loved, but to love others, and while relatives mourn his early departure with Christian resignation, a chosen one looks to the future through tears, "which heavy sorrow makes her apt unto."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Defaulting Paymaster—Measures Taken for Apprehending the Boylston Bank Robbers.

Railway Opening in New Hampshire—One Church Magnificently Endowed, and Another Lamentably Burned.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

An Interesting Testimonial.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Church of the Advent, Rev. Mr. Bollis, yesterday, a despatch from New York last evening was as follows:—

"The young churchmen of the Parish of the Church of the Advent, in Boston, founded by the late Rev. Dr. Crosswell, have presented William Crosswell Doane, son of the late Bishop of New Jersey, with a seal in the form of *cescia piruis*, engraved on which are the insignia of the episcopacy."

The Boylston Bank Robbery.

A minute description of the men who are known to have been engaged in the robbery of the Boylston Bank has been forwarded to the Chief of every police force in North and South America and Europe. This description is pregnant with details of the most important character. In addition to this a pamphlet has been published and distributed, by authority of Chief Kurtz, giving a detailed description of the bonds and other securities that were stolen by the burglars, in which appears a paragraph offering twenty per cent. on the value of the lost securities for their return, this paragraph being endorsed by all parties who have funds in the hands of the burglars.

On account of the officiousness of the bank officials there has been a serious conflict of authority in the efforts of the police, the former having kicked over the pail as fast as the officers could fill it. There is a rumor that two parties have been arrested in Belfast, Me., on suspicion of being the robbers.

Church Dedication.

Bishop Simpson preached the sermon on the occasion of the dedication of the Winthrop Street M. E. Church yesterday, and upon its conclusion ten thousand dollars was presented to the Trustees.

Railway Opening.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29.—The last rail on the Suncook Valley Railroad was laid at Pittsfield on Saturday afternoon. There was public rejoicing. The building of the line was begun last April. It was opened for business this morning.

Catholic Church Burned.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Catholic Church in this town, with all its cotnents, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $18,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ways and Means Committee.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Ways and Means Committee had a quorum this morning, and proceeded to business. The order of the House demands a report on the tariff two weeks from to-day.

Arrival of Congressmen.

Hon. James Brooks, of New York, arrived this morning, his presence on the Ways and Means Committee making the quorum. Among other New Yorkers in the city are Messrs. James B. Taylor, John Cochrane, and Simon Stebens.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The gold market has been decidedly panicky to-day, owing to the announcement of the Treasury programme for December, which is to buy thirteen millions bonds and sell eleven millions gold. Gold opened at 123⅝, and amid great excitement fell to 121⅝, afterwards rallying to 121¾. The charges for carrying are 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Governments have declined from 1 to 1½ per cent. in sympathy with gold. Stocks are active, with the Western shares in the advance. Reading steady at 99, and Northwestern at 75.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—James Smith is being tried to-day in the Criminal Court for the manslaughter of Patrick Roach. A man named Parrott is also charged with murdering Roach.

Success of the Inebriate Fair.

The Inebriate Fair here has been thus far a grand success, and promises to yield $15,000. It is ascertained that Mr. Colfax's speech at its opening has been instrumental in causing several persons to resolve against drinking and become advocates of temperance.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Defaulting Paymaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Paymaster W. G. Marcy, of the Mare Island Navy Yard, it is estimated is a defaulter to the amount of $140,000. His property has been turned over to the Government, which by no means covers the defalcation.

Coburn Challenges Allen.

Joe Coburn challenges Tom Allen to fight for $10,000, and not less than $2500 to pay Allen's travelling expenses to California.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 29—11 A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83½; 1865s, old, 82⅞; 1867s, 84¼; 10-40s, 78¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 11⅝@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12@12⅛d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 19,000 bales. Flour, 23s.

LONDON, Nov. 29—11 A. M.—Linseed oil, £28 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 29—1 P. M.—Consols 93⅝ for money and account. American securities firm. Five-twenties of 1862, 84½; 1865, old, 83⅜; 1867s, 84¾; stocks steady; Erie, 21⅜; Illinois Central, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—1 P. M.—Wheat, 8s. 4d. for red Western, and 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. for red winter. Peas, 39s.

AN INFAMOUS SWINDLE.

One Hundred and Fifty Four Men Defrauded—Statements of the Victims.

The N. Y. *Times* of to-day has the following:—

Persons passing through William street on Saturday morning could not have failed to observe a large gathering of able-bodied, respectable-looking men, clad evidently in their holiday clothes, and the majority of them carrying small portmanteaus or waterproof bags, standing about in the vicinity of No. 60, between Pine and Cedar streets. When these men first began to assemble they did not attract much notice, but as noon approached and fresh additions were every moment made to their numbers, the curiosity of persons doing business in the neighborhood or passing along the street was excited.

Our reporter making inquiries as to the cause of this gathering, received from one of the men the following statement:—

"My name is William Delaney, and I reside in Yorkville; I am a laborer by occupation, and have had regular work all the year round in Central Park. Some days ago I saw in a daily paper an advertisement for 150 men to proceed to New Orleans to work on the levee there. Myself and three friends, who had long worked together, named Morris Doyle, John Swaney, and William McCormick, determined to answer the advertisement, and accordingly applied at the address given, No. 60 William street. We went into this place (pointing to No. 60) and saw there a party in charge, who told us that by paying down $5 each we would secure a passage on the Rapidan, Pier No. 56 North River, and that on our arrival in New Orleans we should receive $2·75 per day to work on the levee. If the situation was not suitable we were to get back our $5. We agreed to pay the $5 each, and on doing so a receipt was given to us. We were told to come down last Wednesday week to embark, but we were then told that the sailing of the vessel was postponed till Saturday the 27th. As you see, we have assembled only to find the office closed up, and all of us, to the number of 150, swindled out of our money."

Another man (John Howell) made a similar statement, and gave us his receipt—unstamped, by the way—for $20, received as passage money for himself and three companions:—

NOV. 10, 1869.

Received from John Howell the sum of twenty dollars, on account of passage to New Orleans, for

TOTTEN & CO.

$20.

A person in the throng who refused to give the writer his name stated that he suspected it to be a bogus affair, but nevertheless called at the office in reply to the advertisement. He saw there a party who said he was "only the clerk." The terms, as stated in the newspaper, were repeated. The applicant saw, likewise, a man apparently hiding in the back room. After conversing some time with the clerk, the latter told the applicant he thought he had better go on his own account, as their project was not intended for men like him, but for the poorer class of laborers. In the meantime, several other applicants came into the office, and were booked for a passage on paying $5 each.

The suffering that must result from this shameless fraud, not only to the men themselves, but to scores of innocent women and children, cannot at once be set down. Some idea may be formed from the fact that many of them had broken up their humble homes and laid out the little means they possessed to procure necessaries for the voyage. Others had given up situations with the prospect of bettering their positions, and all had lost several days' work in making preparations for their projected journey. The Rapidan, on board which a passage had been promised them, sailed for Savannah on Saturday, without her 150 $5 passengers.

THE RICHARDSON CASE.

The Condition of the Wounded Man Substantially Unaltered.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning has the following particulars:—

Mr. Richardson passed a very fair day on Saturday, and was kept as quiet as possible, not even his most intimate friends, with the exception of one or two in constant attendance, being allowed to see him. During Saturday night he was comfortable, and slept occasionally, all pain being entirely banished by the use of morphine. On Sunday morning his condition was so much improved that the hopes entertained of his recovery by both his physicians and friends were greatly strengthened. His pulse was strong and good, and all the symptoms were favorable.

Towards evening he became more restless and excited, with a strong inclination to talk, and his mind at times appeared to be confused and rambling. There was also much fever, and the pulse was weaker and more rapid. His strength still holds out well, but his stomach refuses to retain anything, and he has to be supported by injections of milk. There are indications that the inflammation in the stomach is subsiding, and that suppuration is taking place. This is an additional favorable sign. The chief danger to be apprehended is from possible injuries to the bowels.

In addition to Dr. Swan, who is taking charge of the patient under the direction of Dr. Sayre, Dr. Carter, of Poughkeepsie, is also in attendance, and was last night to sit up with the patient. Every hour gained now increases the possibilities of recovery, and the doctors are of opinion that if Mr. Richardson's strength holds out for another twenty-four hours the crisis will have been successfully passed.

LATEST, 2:30 A. M.—Mr. Richardson is passing a rather restless night, but his condition is substantially unaltered, no perceptible change having taken place for better or worse since Sunday evening.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE MURDERER A ROBBER.

Edward Smith, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in killing John Hughes, on the Chesnut street bridge, was this morning arraigned upon the charge of highway robbery, in taking the shawl and sack from the colored girl, Hulda Coleman, just a short while before the murder.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL SEYBERT.

The District Attorney called for trial the case of Philip Flannigen, charged with the murder of Colonel James Seybert, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, on the night of September 12. The prisoner is represented by T. P. Ransford and Christian Kneass, Esqs. At the time of our going to press counsel were selecting a jury for the trial of the cause.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	172½	Toledo & Wab. R. R.	56
N. Y. and Erie R.	27½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	68¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	83⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¾	Adams Express	51½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	78½	Wells, Fargo	18
Chi. and N. W. com.	75½	United States	52½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88½	Tennessee 6s, new	50
Chi. and R. I. R.	105¾	Gold	121⅞
Pitt., Ft. Way & Ch.	87½	Market unsettled.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 29, 1869.

The local money market opens this morning a shade easier, and strictly choice business paper is more readily disposed of, both at bank and in the open market. This is apt to lead to the impression that the supply is increasing, but it is more probably the result of the falling off in the demand for call loans and the comparatively light offerings of first-class acceptances. Whatever may be the cause, the market has undergone a change in favor of business borrowers.

We quote, "on call," money very easy, at 6 per cent., either on Governments or any good stock collaterals, but discounts show a remarkable firmness, and range from 10@15 per cent. 12 per cent. may perhaps be considered the average for first-class signatures.

Gold looks panicky this morning, the market opening with sales at 122⅞ and failed to hold at that figure, steadily dropping before noon to 121¾, with an unsteady feeling in the market. Governments are in full sympathy with specie, and Wheten Bros. quote at noon, 6's at 112½; 62's at 113; 64's at 111½, and 68's at 111¾.

There was a fair business effected in stocks this morning, but prices were weak, especially at the close, influenced by the downward movement in the premium on gold. State loans were steady, with sales of the first series at 102, and the second do. at 106¾. City sixes were unchanged, selling at 101¾@102 for the new issues, with 97 bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was not so strong, opening at 49·44@49½, closing at 49¼, a decline of ⅜. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was weak and sold at 28½, s. o. Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 53½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43; Norristown Railroad at 70¾; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, an improvement of ⅛.

Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 34, s. o. 60 was bid for Morris preferred.

Coal, Bank, and Railway stocks were without change. 40¾ was offered for Second and Third; 45¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 60 for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 City 6s, New.	101⅞		100 sh Read. R.	s5.	49⅝
$5200 do	s.	102	500 do	s.	49·44
$800 do		102	200 do	s.	b30. 49⅝
$200 Pa 6s, 1 se		102	500 do	s.	49·44
$100 do	s.	102	400 do	s.	b30. 49⅝
$1000 Sc N 6s, '72		75	60 do		trf. 49·31
$1000 Leh 6s, '84		87¼	100 do		49⅝
200 sh Penna R.	s5&1	54½	200 do	s.	b60. 49⅝
39 do	s.	54½	100 do	c.	49⅝
10 sh Norrist'n R.		70¾	20 sh Leh Val.	2d.	53¼
26 sh Lit Sch R.		43	100 sh Ph & R.	s60wn	28¾
100 Leh N St.	s30.	34	100 do	b30.	28¾
51 sh Ridge av R.		9	100 do	b5.	28⅝

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115½@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 113@114; do., 1864, 111¾@111¾; do., 1865, 111¾@112; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@114⅛; do., 1868, 115½@114; 10-40s, 107@107⅛; Cur. 6s, 107@107⅛; Gold, 122⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 113½@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅞; do. 1865, 111¾@111⅝; do. July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. July, 1867, 113⅝@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113⅜@113¾; 5s, 10-40, 107@107⅛. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 107@107. Gold, 121½@122. Market weak.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	122⅞	10·02 A. M.	122½
10·01 "	122⅞	10·45 "	122⅝
10·03 "	122⅝	11·00 "	122
10·06 "	122½	11·30 "	121⅝
10·08 "	122⅝	11·50 "	121½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 29.—The Flour market is exceedingly dull, but we continue Saturday's quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the local trade, who purchased

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

To Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, M. C.—My Dear Sir:—Your name, I think you will have remarked, is very often pronounced, from one end of our country to the other. I—travelling somewhat, observing a little, and reading newspapers considerably—quite often hear it mentioned, and (it may surprise you to learn) not always admiringly. And yet, while I have for many years heard and read all manner of evil said of you—some of it absurdly groundless and false—I cannot recollect that I ever heard or read a suggestion that you were a fool. Now, I come before the public to impeach—not yourself personally, but a policy wherewith your name is popularly and prominently identified, as lacking rational motive and at war with common sense. I allude to that policy which prolongs indefinitely the proscription and disfranchisement of a large portion of the men of the South for their part in the late Rebellion.

Understand that I speak from the standpoint not of sentiment but of business. I do not here impeach that policy as harsh or hateful, but as deficient in tact—in gumption. I impeach it as nursing and intensifying enmities certain to subvert, at no distant day, the party which is identified with it.

I will not dwell upon the well-known fact that the late Governor Andrew, in his farewell message or address, put forth four years ago, strongly urged a policy antagonistic to this—a policy that contemplated the early and complete conciliation of the South, through the enfranchisement and magnanimous treatment of her natural leaders. Nor need I invite your attention to the fact that General Sickles (a shrewd, thoroughly practical politician) officially remonstrated, more than three years ago, against the proscription of prominent and wealthy ex-Rebels, as depriving him of the services of the very men he urgently needed and could make most useful in governing South Carolina. Nor do I care to press home the fact, of which you cannot be ignorant, that the Southern men of education and property are by far more reasonable and less bitter than their poorer, more ignorant neighbors—are less implacable, more rational, and more ready to unite heartily in rebuilding the waste places of the land. Nor will I dwell upon the noble addition made, on motion of General Carl Schurz, to the latest national platform of the Republican party—that plank which declares proscription a temporary expedient, rendered necessary by a grave public peril, and to be abandoned when that peril shall have vanished. I rest on the naked fact that the Republican party imminently needs the good will which this policy repels, and must go under if that good will be not secured.

I assume that you realize the absolute necessity of the triumph of the fifteenth amendment to the success of General Grant's administration, and that you must be aware that the fate of that amendment is yet doubtful. Ten adverse States suffice to defeat it; and seven—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentuckp, Tennessee, California, end Oregon—are already beyond hope. The loss of Tennessee, was at once a calamity and a blunder—one of these intense stupidities which a great party is seldom allowed to repeat. How Rhode Island, Indiana, Georgia and Nebraska stand, I need not inform you. Suffice it that it will require the wisest counsels and the best efforts to avert the threatened failure of that great and wise measure of safety, benignity, and peace.

The men now coming to Congress to demand that Tennessee be upset, and Virginia remanded, and Mississippi and Texas held as satrapies for an indefinite period, unless they vote as they are bidden, utterly fail to comprehend the situation. They evidently suppose that *we* have nothing at stake—that we may keep three or four States unreconstructed and unrepresented in Congress during pleasure. I hope you know better—at all events, *I* do. We do not merely need the fifteenth amendment ratified before 1872—we urgently need it *now*. If it be delayed one year longer we shall have more than one State Legislature besides that of New York assuming to withdraw the ratification already accorded; and, while you and I may rightly deny the legal validity of such withdrawal, I am sure neither of us will dispute its moral weight. Connecticut is to hold an election next April, when the votes of her colored citizens will be found exceedingly useful, if not absolutely needed; New Jersey and Pennsylvania have United States Senators depending on the result of their next State election respectively, and the like votes are absolutely needed in the former, and probably so in the latter. Several seats in the next Congress from Ohio and other States will be won or lost as the right to vote for members shall be exercised by their whole people or only by the whites. Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware will each be stoutly and hopefully contested next year if the amendment be meantime ratified, while we shall not elect one member from all three of these States if it be not. To my apprehension, the control of the next House of Representatives will probably hinge on that event.

I ask you, then, to consider, as a practical man, whether we can afford to pick and choose from among those disposed to favor that amendment—whether it will not be suicidal folly to repel any proffered or possible support. I ask you whether any attempt to pry into the motives of those who may favor it—to ascertain whether they were not Rebels, and, if so, whether they have repented of having been such—is not a childish exhibition of that spirit which "goeth before a fall." In short, I ask you to consider this whole matter in the light of naked, hearty, homely common sense, and act upon it as the demands of the exigency shall seem to require.

The urgency of the case must excuse the freedom of this appeal. Rightly or wrongly, the country regards you as the leader in Congress of those who have been most exacting in their requirements of the defeated Rebels, and least inclined to treat them with confidence or generosity. The reproaches which I have incurred in this quarter will never attach to you, and your adhesion to the policy which the occasion demands will never be attributed to weakness or sentimentality. I ask you, therefore, to place yourself promptly and heartily at the head of a movement looking to the instant and complete removal of all political disabilities whatver from any and every one who favors or shall favor the fifteenth amendment, and their prompt restoration to all the privileges of citizenship. "Let us have peace!"

Yours, Horace Greeley.

New York, Nov. 26, 1869.

THE CASE OF M'FARLAND.

From the N. Y. World.

We have expressed our notion of the propriety of a breakage of the sixth commandment by way of a private protest against an infraction of the seventh. It only remains to be added that there is no testimony, in the case of the shooting of Mr. Richardson by Mr. McFarland, that even that inadequate excuse for homicide was furnished. That Mr. Richardson has paid suit to a wife separated from her husband appears most true. True, he has avowed an intention to marry her. But there is nothing to show that the head and front of his offending had any more than this extent. Whatever Mr. McFarland may have suspected, he has adduced nothing to justify any suspicion other than this. And killing, where there is any doubt in the case, is mere murder, whatever be thought of it when the case is clear. If not, all that any murderer need do is to shoot any person who may for any reason be obnoxious to him, and get himself held harmless by avowing—not his warranted conviction but his bare suspicion—that the person so shot has been misleading the spouse of the person so shooting. To erect every such man a judge in his own cause is simply to inaugurate anarchy, and to insure impunity to any murderer; since his allegation would be, in most cases, impossible of confutation. In one recent case—that of Dickey—the murderer brought the charge, and it so happened that is could be distinctly disproven. But except for the accidental presence of witnesses the story of Dickey would have been accepted, and have insured him impunity for his crime. We do not say that McFarland's charge against Richardson is equally baseless. But it is certainly the business of a man who resorts to these violent means of righting himself to make sure and to be able to certify others that he has been wronged. And even then it cannot justify, however it may be considered to extenuate, the illegal taking of life. If adultery is properly a capital offense, let it be made so by law. If not, let no injured husband be suffered to become a law unto himself. It is also to be remembered, without reference to this case in particular, that the men who have chosen this mode of asserting themselves have generally been depraved and heartless men, whose feelings nobody could regard as exceptionally sensitive. And it is also to be remembered, with especial reference to this case, that their killings are usually conducted in a cowardly manner.

But, apart from this cases it is notable that the feeling from which all these homicides spring is that of the intellectual inferiority of women. It is the outgrowth of the feeling which woman's rights associations exist to put down, that the feminine is the weaker vessel, and that she relies upon men for the "protection" which men are supposed to be capable of exercising for themselves. Nobody ever hears of a woman's turning out to assassinate another woman for betraying her domestic peace; or if, as in the case of the injured wife of Portland, of whom we lately read, a sporadic female does occasionally resort to this violent means of protecting her honor, she is looked upon as a strong-minded exception to the female rule, unless she indicates her sex by some such exquisitely feminine trait as the injured wife in that case displayed, by tearing off from her perforated and prostrate rival the false hair in the factitious meshes of which her own lawful lord had been ensnared. As it is a curious fact that the women who are the chief champions of the "equal rights" of their sex are also the women who confess the dependence of their sex by calling for peculiar penalties against the seducers of its innocence and weakness. Men have no legal protection against their wiles and blandishments. No man has yet been found so fatuous as to bring suit against his seducer, and it is certain that if he did so no action would be held to lie. Yet the women who insist upon equality before the laws in general, also insist upon inequality before the law in this particular. The verdict of the Cleveland convention would doubtless be, supposing the charge of McFarland to be well founded, that it was a valid excuse for his conduct; whereas it ought, in logical consistency, to be that he had usurped the functions of his ex-wife, and committed an officious and superserviceable crime. So much more potent is instinct than logic in even the strong-minded female breast.

MR. GARFIELD ON THE CURRENCY AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The chairman of the House Committee in Congress on Banking and Currency has been "interviewed" by our Washington correspondent relative to his views on the subject of returning to specie payments and the currency. The honorable gentleman appears brimful of this subject, and is preparing to take an active part in the consideration of it in the approaching session of Congress. He does not think this matter properly belongs to the Committee of Ways and Means, which has heretofore "set itself up not only to provide ways and means for raising revenue, but to shape the financial policy of the country," and it is his intention to make his committee the financial one of the House in this respect. Mr. Garfield evidently is in earnest, and the country will be gratified to know that he entertains some broad and liberal views, which the Committee of Ways and Means has not shown, on the currency and national bank questions.

Mr. Garfield is becoming emancipated from the on-to-specie-payment and currency theories of some of his party organs and men in Congress. While he avows himself in favor of resuming specie payments, and would set his face towards resumption, he does not believe "the way to resume is to resume," and would not do anything that might "suddenly unsettle values and create great financial distress." So far, then, he is on the right track. But he has not got far enough in his financial education, for he still clings to the old idea that a contraction of the currency is necessary to bring about specie payments. He has, consequently, a scheme for gradual contraction with a view to accomplish that object. But why contraction? There is not more currency in the country than it needs, and any contraction must prove disastrous. If the volume of currency be left as it is, the extraordinary growth of the country and the increase of population and business will operate the same as contraction; for the increased demand for money as a circulating medium would make it more and more scarce relatively. This is what we call growing up to specie payments healthfully and gradually, and what we have advocated all along. But Mr. Garfield makes a mistake in supposing specie payments depend altogether upon the volume of currency. Specie payments can only be resumed when the exchanges are not so much against us—when the balance of exchange with foreign countries is more equalized, and when the precious metals cannot be drained from us to meet the demands of foreigners. Here lies the difficulty, and we recommend Mr. Garfield to turn his attention to that rather than to the mere abstract and impracticable theory of contraction.

As regards the national bank circulation, and withdrawing that with a view of substituting legal-tenders in its place, Mr. Garfield is all right. There is no reason why the Government and people should not derive the profits from a national currency, which amount, on that portion which the national banks circulate, to about twenty-four millions of dollars a year, and there is every reason why this vast sum should not be given away to private corporations, particularly when the people would have a uniform and better currency by substituting legal-tenders for national bank notes. Let Mr. Garfield mature some measure for effecting this change, and press it upon Congress with all his ability, and he may feel assured of the approbation of the public. He will have uphill work; for this national bank monopoly is a mighty power. Still it is a work worthy of a statesman, and he will find his reward in promoting the interests of the country and in the gratitude of the people.

PARTISAN INFLUENCE IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

For a long time past there has been slowly growing and steadily increasing a strong feeling of jealonsy among the line officers of the Navy against the staff officers on the subject of their relative rank. This feeling is so false and ungenerous in principle, and has of late produced such unexpected and unjust results, that the staff officers find themselves forced to appeal to Congress for redress. This they will do at the approaching session.

The trouble originates in the assumption on the part of the line officers of the erroneous notion that rank and command are necessarily associated together, and that the interests and discipline of the navy are placed in constant jeopardy by the staff officers having any rank at all. They forget that the power of command is clearly and alone vested in them by law, and that no staff officer, be his rank what it may, can exercise the slightest control, except in its own department. Nevertheless, they have always fought and continue to fight against any accession or increase of rank to the staff; and lately they have done so with such success that they have accomplished even its degradation, and in so doing have outraged every principle of equity, and even tarnished the honor of the service.

Since the advent of the present administration, in whose official appointments military men have been very largely selected, and under which, in the very organization of the Navy Department, a line officer and a strong line partisan, by some unheard-of authority, immediately assumed its control over the nominal Secretary, an old line scheme which had long been hatching has been fully developed.

Under this prejudiced and thoroughly one-sided influence, the Navy Department, taking advantage of the vacation of Congress, when redress could not be had, and assuming a power to degrade only allowed by law to courts-martial and the President, issued an order (No. 120) by which every staff officer in the navy, without trial and without cause, has been reduced; and this reduction in many cases has gone to the extent of two whole grades. It is stated that the threat that this would be done if the disgraceful bill of Mr. Grimes was not passed by the House, was made last spring to the House Naval Committee by a well-known line officer of high rank; and now the thing has been done. It is true that the nominal Secretary of the Navy proposes to settle the difficulty through a mixed board of officers; but no such settlement can meet the exigencies of the case.

It must be clear to every citizen and member of Congress that the line influence in the Navy Department is doing much harm, and that it is too reckless and too arrogant for a healthy condition of the naval service or for the public good. It needs to be officially strangled by act of Congress.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 5 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 239 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 239 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise
By order,
CHARLES WESTON, Jr.,
11 23 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 54,060 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
11 23tf City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
11 16 tf Treasurer.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf6

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB C. WHITE, surviving executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, November 30, 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 11 19fmw5t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a Copartnership, under the name of LEVERING & NORRIS, for the purpose of engaging in the Flour and Grain Commission business, at Nos. 2329, 2331, 2333, and 2335 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
EDMUND LEVERING.
RICHARD NORRIS.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1869. 11 8 m4t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18 karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw5

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Has a well selected stock, at low prices, of
WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND [11 3 wfmlm
ROGERS' TRIPLE-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ETC

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 24 wfm3trp

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 92 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
2 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished.
Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s., No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

WILTBERGER'S
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Are warranted equal to any made.
VANILLA, ORANGE,
LEMON, CLOVES,
ROSE, NUTMEG,
PINEAPPLE, BITTER ALMONDS,
CINNAMON.
Prepared at
A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,
No. 233 North SECOND Street.
Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Blueing clothes. 11 8 mwf3mrp

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WANTS.

WANTED TO LET, ON GROUND Rent, a lot 50 feet front by 120 feet deep, western or southern portion of the city preferred. Address, stating particulars as to location and price, "O. O." at office of Philadelphia Inquirer. 11 25 6t

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf 12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf 12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia office. [12 25

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
NOVEMBER COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

FURS.

510. 510.
FURS, CHEAP and GOOD.
RUSSIAN, HUDSON BAY, MINK,
SABLE, OF THE DARKEST SHADES AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, ASTRACHAN, ETC.
All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well reputed workmanship; and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 510 ARCH Street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.
JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 510 ARCH STREET,
11 5 fmw3t PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

Splendid Holiday Presents.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
LATE JOHN O. MEAD & SON,
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
MANUFACTURERS OF HARD METAL
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
The experience of thirty years of John O. Mead, the use of new and improved machinery, and the employment of first-class artists, enable us to produce wares
Plated with Pure Silver,
IN ORIGINAL AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
We have now on hand the largest stock of goods to be found in this country, consisting of all the novelties in this line of business. Our stock consists in part of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Tureens, Celery Stands, Dishes, Castors, Vegetable Dishes, Cups, Goblets, Butter Dishes, Pearl and Ivory Handle Cutlery.
Those seeking useful and beautiful presents for the holidays are invited to examine our assortment.
N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,
10 1 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
9 5 fmw5 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PLATE GLASS.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,
1 INCH THICK.
ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¼ AND ⅜ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ¼ and 3/16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
For sale by
B. H. SHOEMAKER,
205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,
11 19 fmw1m PHILADELPHIA.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 35 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts etc 1 6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Rev. Isaac S. Hartley entered upon his duties as pastor of the Second Reformed Church, on Seventh street, above Brown, yesterday.

—Jacob Snyder has been arrested for stealing coal from the cars of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and has been held by Alderman Heins to answer.

—A man by the name of Boggs was found dead yesterday forenoon at No. 708 Lloyd street. The cause of death was ascertained to be heart disease.

—Allan Trout, residing at Harrisburg, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on Saturday, from having a leg cut off on the Pennsylvania Railroad last week. The Coroner held an inquest.

—Thomas Cochran, residing in Holmesburg, was badly beaten on Saturday by a gang of men at Seventh and Bedford streets. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—James McCarty had an arm fractured, on Saturday, at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Broad and Hamilton streets. He was taken to his home, No. 1712 Wood street.

—A man named Charles Brown slipped and fell upon the sidewalk, at Fourth and Green streets, on Saturday night, and was badly injured about the head.

—About half-past seven o'clock last evening, Peter Malone, aged twenty-three years, was run over by a Third street passenger car, at Third and Poplar streets. His arm was broken, and he was injured internally. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., will meet at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday morning. The annual election of grand officers will take place then. They will be installed on St. John's Day, December 27, 1869.

—Yesterday forenoon a man named McCaffrey entered the liquor store of William Begley, at the corner of Christian and Fallon streets, and abused a young man in attendance. He was requested to leave, which he refused to do; whereupon he was put out. He soon returned, and was again put out, with some difficulty, after he had assaaulted Mr. Begley and tore his coat. Alderman Collins committed him to prison.

—The Jubilee, or time of reconciliation and repentance, to be observed in each of the Catholic churches throughout the world, at any convenient time during the sitting of the Œcumenical Council at Rome, commenced to-day at St. Philip de Neri Church, Queen street, and will continue for three days. The Council, it is supposed, may be in session for a year, and by the termination of its business the exercises of the Jubilee will have been performed in every Catholic church in the world.

—Yesterday afternoon, Mayor Fox delivered an address before the Bethany Colored Mission Sunday School, in Brandywine street, near Sixteenth. A large number of persons were in attendance. The schools are composed of 280 scholars, who are instructed by white teachers. The building, a neat brick structure, cost $10,000. A large library has been provided for the use of the pupils, embracing reading matter suited to young and old. The Mayor referred to the good which he had received while a pupil in the Sunday school. The impressions then made had remained with him up to the present time, and it was with pleasure he allowed his thoughts to revert to that period of life. He considered the Sunday school an instrument of much good, and said that but few, if any, of the many young people brought before him charged with crime had attended Sunday school. In concluding, he expressed his pleasure at being present. An address was also made by Henry A. Bower.

—As Francis Kuhn, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, being relieved from duty, was on his way home in citizen's clothes early yesterday morning, he was met on New Market street, above Willow, by three men, who asked him the time. Before he could reply one of them struck him under the chin and tripped him up. They then beat him and rifled his pockets of a watch and other articles. While struggling he succeeded in drawing his pistol and shooting one of his assailants through the right arm below the elbow. A woman from a house opposite screaming murder, the robbers fled, and officers hastening to the ground, and not recognizing Officer Kuhn, they arrested him. While walking with the officers, a man, named Thomas Carr, came up and asked what was the matter. Officer Kuhn recognized him as one of his assailants, and he was taken into custody. The man who was shot, James Griffin, aged twenty-nine years, was also arrested, and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Officer Kuhn was, upon being recognized, released; he is injured about the head. The prisoner Carr will have a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day at the Central Station.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 134¼.

—Another murder in a saloon occurred in New York on Sunday.

—The Second National Bank of Cleveland, it is said, will lose largely by its suiciding cashier's defalcation.

—The Government sales of gold and purchases of bonds are to be continued without change during December.

—A powder mill exploded near San Francisco, on Friday night, killing two men and wounding several others.

—General James L. Kiernan, recently consul to Chin-kiang, China, died in New York on Saturday, aged thirty-two years.

—Governor McDougall says the Winnipeg agitation will died out on proper explanations being made to the half-breeds.

—A girl of sixteen at Portland, Me., drugged her mistress, stole some valuable property, and subsequently attempted suicide.

—Great destitution exists in the interior of Cuba. The bodies of eight persons, who had died of starvation, were recently found in one hut.

—President Grant, it is reported, stated recently to Governor Walker that he saw no good reason why Virginia should be kept out of the Union.

—A young man named Bennett was murdered at Richboro', Bucks county, the other day, by one May, who was promptly arrested and placed in Doylestown jail.

—Mr. Delamater, builder of the Spanish gunboats, has filed a claim to them as his own property. As yet the Spanish Government has made no move in the matter.

—It is said that the Spanish fleet, reported as on its way to New York, is to come to Philadelphia, the dock in the former city not being large enough to receive one of the vessels.

—A terrible affray, arising out of some outrage by regulators, took place in Somerset, Pulaski county, Ky., on Friday night, by which three men were instantly killed and one mortally wounded.

—A plantation master in Johnson county, Ark., was killed upon one day, last week by three hands, armed with knives, in a cotton field. He drew his knife and succeeded in disposing of all three, but not until he had received twenty wounds.

—Jay Gould and O'Doherty resign the receivership of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad from January 1 next, on certain conditions. Judge Reuben Hitchcock, of Painesville, Ohio, has been appointed, and so, for the present, ends proceedings in the Akron suit.

Foreign Affairs.

—About 30,000 volunteers in all have left Spain for Cuba.

—The Havana *Diario* denies the statement that a Spanish fleet is coming to New York.

—December 8 has been fixed for the meeting of the members of the Œcumenical Council.

—Denmark has postponed the ratification of the sale of St. Thomas to us for six months.

—Fenian demonstrations occurred in several parts of Ireland on Saturday, some of them of a riotous character.

—A vote of censure on the Government for its arbitrary use of power, brought forward in the Spanish Cortes on Saturday, was negatived by a large majority.

—Advices regarding the difficulty between the Sultan and the Khedive of Egypt are conflicting. On the one hand it is asserted that a compromise will be arrived at, on the other that the Sublime Porte has forwarded its ultimatum, and that Turkish war vessels are in readiness to sail for Alexandria.

General Notes.

—There is an old man worth $80,000 working at day wages in Meriden.

—There are only ten stockholders in the Whitinsville Bank, Mass.

—The Metropolitan Horse Railroad of Boston has forty-five miles of tracks.

—Only twelve naval officers of the War of 1812 are left on the naval register.

—Ten candidates for the Mayoralty are talked of in Boston, although only one is to be elected.

—St. Louis sends down the Mississippi twice the amount of produce than she did before the war.

—Lansingburg, New York, has a bread machine that makes three thousand loaves of bread per hour.

—A fifty-seven-year-old farmer in New Hampshire owns a large orchard, but have never tasted a raw apple.

—The Rochester savings banks have resolved to distribute some fifty thousand dollars surplus among the depositors.

—The California Immigrant Union offers one hundred dollars for the best pamphlet on the advantages of California.

—An indignant San Franciscan captured the city grave-digger and hauled him up before the court as a resurrectionist.

—A California Chinaman made all his arrangements to sell his wife for debt, when she defaulted by killing herself.

—Ex-President Johnson has no intention of retiring to private life yet, but has taken rooms for the winter at a Washington hotel. Is he watching for Brownlow's death?

—A man named Smiler has confessed the murder of a young woman in Virginia, on the ground that he wasn't her suitor himself, but feared that his brother-in-law might be.

—A Huntington, Connecticut, woman has eaten a bushel of roasted oysters on a wager of ten dollars against two weeks' board.

—A Canterbury, Connecticut, man was buried the other day in a suit of clothes which he bought when a young man, more than fifty years since.

—Boston has had a four dial clock placed on Christ Church, to take the place of the one destroyed in the Hanover Street Church tower during the September gale.

—Woonsocket, Rhode Island, fines any person twenty dollars who shall stand upon any walk, or in any doorway, to the obstruction and hindrance of passers-by.

—Here is the way live Yankees settle in the West: —A man recently arrived in a town in Minnesota, bought a lot, built a house, and set up housekeeping within the space of forty-eight hours, and had a son and heir born to him before the first meal was eaten in the house.

—The servants of a French Countess were so excited and busy, recently, on the occasion of the death of their mistress, that they forgot to feed the hounds, and soon afterwards one of the domestics having entered the kennel was set upon, torn to pieces, and eaten by the hungry beasts.

—An oil spring has been discovered in Wyoming Territory, about five miles north of Aspen Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and a well has been bored to the depth of one hundred feet. Three small leaders of oil have already been struck, and the indications are very favorable for a rich vein.

—The crew of a Toledo scow declare that the ghost of the murdered captain of the craft appeared during the late dangerous storm on the lake, took a hand at the pumps, and saved his old vessel from foundering. The crew have deserted in terror at the thought of having been saved from death by a ghost.

—An Indiana correspondent deserves a niche in the temple of Fame by the side of the "Great American Condenser." In speaking of a recent lynching, he says:—"We arrived on the ground at 6 o'clock in the morning, and found Billy Stark hanging to the limb of a beech tree. At 9 o'clock we cut him down!"

—A young man who had come into possession of a large property by the death of his brother, was asked how he was getting along. "Oh!" said he, "I am having a dreadful time; what with getting out letters of administration, and attending a probate court, and settling claims, I sometimes wish he hadn't died."

—Some of the sheriffs and the officers of the San Quentin Prison, in California, are quarreling over the queues of the Chinese prisoners. By a rule of the prison every convict must have his hair closely cropped, and the sheriffs did the job before sending the Chinamen to jail, pocketing the queues. The prison officers claim the hair as their own perquisite.

—In the Louisiana Supreme Court last week three cases were called in succession—those of the State against Garibaldi, Orsini, and Mazzini—and when every one was expecting to hear Victor Emanuel, Louis Napoleon, or Victor Hugo called to answer in court for his crimes, the Clerk fell back on the State of Louisiana vs. Johnny Snapper.

—The following explanation is given of the application of the term "Valide" to one of the Turkish Sultanas:—"The wife who first gives birth to a son is proclaimed Grand Sultana, or Azuchi Sultana, and is solemnly crowned with a small gold diadem, enriched with precious stones. If the prince thus born ascends the throne, then his mother takes the title of Sultana Valide."

—Although the proposed tunnel under the Severn river will be only three-quarters of a mile long, its construction would shorten the railway distance from London to the South Wales district by almost eighteen miles, will save half an hour on every express train, three-quarters of an hour on ordinary trains, and will reduce the cost of bringing coal to London by more than a shilling a ton.

—Mr. Rockwood, the photographer, recently "interviewed" Thurlow Weed while riding in a street car. According to the former, Mr. Weed thus alluded to Mr. Greeley:—"Mr. Greeley is a man of great ability, but he is wearing himself out with incessant hard work. He knows enough to rest when he is tired, but he don't know how to take recreation. He has never formed the habit of it. Henry Ward Beecher, now, not only rests but takes recreation. He will at times frolic like a child."

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
for the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
RO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. † 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamenta Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw† No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 03	MOON RISES	11 34
SUN SETS	4 34	HIGH WATER	2 15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. C. James, George L. Busby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 12
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 18
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 20
Pereire	Brest	New York	Nov. 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York, via Bos.	Nov. 20
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Nov. 20
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 20

FOR EUROPE.

City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Java	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 2
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec. 11
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 2
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 3
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 4
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Eutaw, Coffin, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Kennebec, Minot, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr W. Wallace, Seull, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, Gloucester, do.
Schr A. Mason, McRose, Boston, do.
Schr R. Law, York, East Greenwich, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, Greenport, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, Bristol, do.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Boston, do.
Schr H. McColley, Cain, Boston, do.
Schr M. Cummings, George, Cohasset, do.
Schr Armenia, Call, Boston, do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry Allyn's Point, do.
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 23 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Oriole, Baker, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Eutaw, Coffin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 27.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Resolute, with hay, for Philadelphia.
Dudly Breed, with hay, for Philadelphia.
Luan, with rags, for Wilmington.
Wilms, with lumber, for Philadelphia.
Recruit and Fannie Jaquith, with lumber, for Amboy.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 27.—The following barges leave in tow to night eastward:—
Rose Ann; J. B. Arnold; Van Buren; M. A. Loughney; Carrie; Hamlet; St. James; E. K. Matterson; A. A. Curtis; Board of Trade; S. A. Tanner; Vanderbilt; J. W. Bush; and N. Bedford, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 29.—The barges C. C. Pope, Colorado, Lilian, C. C. Mattoon, Sam and Bake, Vaughn, Wilmington, and Vosburgh, left for New York, with coal, Saturday night. L. S. O.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Almira, Gross, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 8th inst. lat. 48, long. 19.
Ship John Benbow, Chapman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 16th inst.
Ship Scandieren, Larsen, from London for Philadelphia, put into Plymouth 25th inst., leaky.
Ship Abyssinia, Christian, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 16th inst.
Ship Thomas Simons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 15th inst.
Ship Thomas Hayward, Strickland, from New Orleans for Havre, was towed to sea 4th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Steamship Mendi, Sanderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Orleans 27th inst.
Barque John Williamson, Robertson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 16th inst.
Barque Frank Lovell, Cann, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 12th inst.
Barque J. L. Wickwire, Wiley, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 15th inst.
Barque East Lomond, Baillie, hence, at Liverpool 15th inst., and entered out next day for Baltimore.
Barque Griffin, Armstrong, hence, at Liverpool 15th inst. via Queenstown.
Barque Abbie Thomas, Robbins, hence, at Antwerp 13th instant.
Barque Hoffnung, Wallis, hence for Stettin, passed Deal 16th inst.
Barque Queen Victoria, Landers, hence, at Dublin 14th instant.
Barque Louisa, Dehly, cleared at New York 26th inst. for Havre, via Philadelphia.
Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 25th inst.
Schrs E. M. Tasker, Tasker, and R. Bullwinkle, France, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 27th inst.
Schrs Cohasset, Gibbs, and Helen, Perry, at New York 26th inst. from New Bedford.
Schrs Elias Runyon, Campbell, from Hartford, and B. Bradley, Mulligan, from New Haven, both Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.
Schr Alice G. Grace, from Philadelphia for Salem, went ashore near Edgartown on the 25th inst., and will have to be discharged before coming off.
Schr Alfred Keene, Snow, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 24th inst.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Salem 25th inst.
Schrs Alice Ida, Mears; Wm. M. Phillips, Somers; and Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Writhington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 24th inst.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, sailed from Taunton 24th inst. for Philadelphia, and went into Newport.
Schrs Morning Light, Ireland, and J. W. Everman, Outten, hence, at Richmond 25th inst.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.
Schrs Wm. H. Dennis, Lake, and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Providence 26th inst.
Schr E. & D. Kelley, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25p

MARBLE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 8 5rmwf

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795 34	
On Fire Risks	161,905 95	
		$1,105,701 29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		440,634 02
		$1,546,335 31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	
		$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period—		
Salvages, etc.		115,027 65
		$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 39	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,377 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	64,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	52,230 64	
Expenses	23,927 08	
		$744,254 01
		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,500 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270 00	
	Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097 95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4,085. Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
	Cash in Drawer	972 26
		169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall be valid unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
(MARINE),
INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital $500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922 10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,
11 1 mwf t12 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR ..... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $510,372 22.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1869.

THE SCHOEPPE MURDER CASE.

The discussion of the Schoeppe murder case is continued by some of our contemporaries, despite the opinion of the Attorney-General sustaining the action of the jury and the Courts, and the subsequent issue of a death-warrant by the Governor. The prisoner has been remarkably successful in attracting the sympathies of a large number of zealous and able defenders, and in exciting a deep interest in quarters where his imputed crime, in itself, is abhorred. German societies have been appealed to for aid in efforts to procure a pardon, because he is a German, and physicians have been summoned to his rescue because his conviction on insufficient evidence might furnish a precedent fraught with danger to innocent M. D.'s. The evidence adduced against Paul Schoeppe is overpowering on every point, except on the question whether Miss Stennecke did not, after all, die a natural death. That he had strong motives for murdering her, and that, if she was poisoned, he alone is the guilty party, is proven beyond all reasonable doubt. The only feature in the case worthy of newspaper comment is whether the evidence was sufficient to justify the belief that poison or poisonous drugs were administered by the man who, under his triple character as lover, heir, and physician, was devoted in his attentions to the woman whose sudden death has given rise to this protracted discussion. The fact should not be forgotten that this question was raised at the trial, professional witnesses *pro* and *con* being examined at length, and that after the prisoner's counsel had exhausted their ingenuity in efforts to create a doubt on this point, the jury still brought in an adverse verdict, notwithstanding the declaration of the Judge that "the fact that death occurred from some unnatural cause, and also the specific cause of death, as in this case, that it was caused by poison, must be established and proved to a moral certainty, and beyond a reasonable doubt, by the prosecution."

Few who read the proceedings of the trial will wonder at the action of the jury. The physician called in for consultation with Dr. Schoeppe when the sick woman was lying at the point of death, said the symptoms indicated no natural disease, but induced the belief that she had been overdosed or poisoned. Other physicians who made a post-mortem examination found no traces of a natural disease sufficient to cause death. Subsequently an examination of the stomach and intestines, made by an experienced chemist, furnished, in his opinion, sufficient reasons to justify the belief that poison had been administered. A controversy has grown up since the trial in regard to the correctness of the opinion of the consulting physician, the completeness of the post-mortem examination, and the accuracy of the tests applied by the chemist; but there has been scarcely a point raised in this discussion which was not raised during the trial, and passed upon by the jury, after a full hearing had been granted to both sides. Any success which may attend the present efforts to re-excite doubts in this case will be attributable mainly to a one-sided argument and one-sided statements. If the public heard only the closing speech of the attorneys for the prisoner, they would see little reason, in any murder case, for a conviction.

At the late election in Newfoundland the party opposed to Confederation triumphed by a large majority, and thus, while the Winnipeg insurrection remains unsubdued, new difficulties and disaffections spring up in the regions which a few British statesmen vainly hope to consolidate into a powerful New Dominion. John Bull will soon have more cause than ever to grumble over the effete colonial policy which has ceased to be useful, but continues to be an endless source of annoyance and expense.

It is said that Denmark has postponed the ratification of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas to the United States for six months. She may as well postpone it for sixty years, for the American people are in no mood to sanction the last and worst of Mr. Seward's bad bargains.

MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.

[No apology for the length of the following article is needed, when the vital importance of the subject is considered. It has been prepared with great care, presenting in the briefest possible space a history of the progress of Reconstruction in Mississippi and Texas, and will well repay perusal.]

To-morrow is the day fixed by the proclamations of the President for the commencement of elections in Mississippi and Texas which are to determine whether the people of those States are now ready to resume their normal relations to the Union, or prefer to remain under the direct control of the military power of the General Government. The election in Mississippi will occupy two days, while in Texas four days will be allowed, in consequence of the sparseness of the population in many districts, and the consequent time and difficulty required for all the legal voters to reach the polls. In each State a vote will be taken upon the Constitution framed in pursuance of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and at the same time State officers and members of Congress will be voted for, in order that, if the constitutions are accepted by the people, there may be no further delay in the full and complete restoration of these two States to all their rights, privileges, and duties under the Federal Constitution.

The first steps towards the rehabilitation of Mississippi were taken early in the administration of Andrew Johnson, and were based on that functionary's peculiar notions of the most effective way for rendering treason odious and punishing traitors. On the 29th of May, 1865, President Johnson appointed William L. Sharkey Provisional Governor of the State, and that official at once set himself about the task of reconstruction on the Johnsonian policy. A convention elected by the still unrepentant Rebel population met on the 14th of August following, and passed ordinances abolishing slavery in the State, and declaring null and void the ordinance of secession. An election for State officers was held in October, there being three candidates for Governor, the votes for whom were respectively as follows:—Benjamin G. Humphries, 19,036; E. S. Fisher, 11,551; and W. S. Patton, 10,529. The total vote thus reached but 44,916, while at the Presidential election in 1860 it had aggregated 69,120. A full Congressional delegation and all the customary State and county officers were elected at the same time. On the 16th of October the State Legislature assembled, and on the 17th, Humphreys, who had served as a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army with some distinction, was inaugurated as Governor. But the Legislature soon gave the country a substantial proof of its reactionary spirit by refusing, on the 27th of November, to ratify the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the Federal Constitution.

When Congress assembled in December, 1865, the Mississippi delegation to the House of Representatives, in common with the Johnson delegations from the other States, were refused their seats, and the supreme law-making power of the land proceeded to the task of laying down a reconstruction programme in accordance with the sentiments of the loyal people of the country. It is unnecessary to recapitulate in this connection the progress of the Congressional policy, which culminated in the passage of the supplemental Reconstruction act of March 23, 1867. Mississippi became a part of the Fourth Military District, under the successive commands of General Ord, who first assumed command on the 28th of March, 1867, General Gillem, General McDowell, and General Ames. Governor Humphreys, however, was permitted to remain undisturbed in his position as the chief civil magistrate of the State, and continued to be recognized by the Federal Government as Provisional Governor until June 16, 1868, when General McDowell ordered his removal and placed General Ames in the position of Provisional Governor, the latter finding it necessary to resort to a show of force to eject Humphreys.

Meanwhile, the Johnsonized State government made a desperate effort to prevent the inauguration of the Congressional reconstruction policy in the State by applying to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the President and the district commander from attempting to execute the provisions of the Reconstruction acts. But the application was refused by Chief Justice Chase on the 15th of April, 1867, his decision basing the refusal upon "the impropriety of such interference," which, said the Chief Justice, "will clearly be seen upon consideration of its probable consequences," enumerated in substance as follows:—If the President should refuse obedience, the Court is without power to enforce its process; and if the President should comply, the House of Representatives might impeach him for refusing to execute the acts of Congress. In this way the Chief Justice got rid of passing directly upon the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, and the Congressional policy proceeded without interruption.

The first step under the Congressional policy was the registration of voters, which took place in the fall of 1867, and reached an aggregate of about 140,000, a large majority of those registered being colored. An election was then held to decide upon the question of holding a convention for revising the Constitution of the State, and 69,739 votes, nearly all of them colored, were cast in favor of a convention, with but 6277 against it. The order of General Ord announcing the result was dated December 5, 1867, and in that order the 7th of January, 1868, was designated as the day for the assembling, at Jackson, the State capital, of the Convention. By the 15th of May the draft of a Constitution was ready for the signatures of the members, and on the 18th the Convention, having fully completed its labors, adjourned. The Constitution which was the result of the labors of this Convention contains several proscriptive provisions, which, although not in conflict with the letter of the Reconstruction acts, is opposed to the liberal spirit which at present animates the great majority of the loyal people of the country. It encountered a violent opposition when the people were called upon to vote upon the question of its ratification, and at the election, which was held on the 22d of June, 1868, but 50,231 votes were cast in its favor, while 63,860—a majority of 7629—were thrown against it, and reconstruction in Mississippi was brought to a standstill for the time. An election for State officers, held on the same day, resulted in 63,321 votes being polled for the Rebel General Humphreys, who had been ejected from the Governorship by General Ames, and 55,250 for Beriah B. Eggleston, his radical opponent. Subsequent to the election, an effort was made to secure Congressional approval of the Constitution and the restoration of the State to representation in Congress, notwithstanding the adverse result of the election; but only the more extreme of the Republicans entered into this scheme, and, although it secured the endorsement of the State Convention held in November last, and it was claimed that a recounting of the vote and the rejection of certain counties in which the election had been irregular, showed that the constitution had received a clear and fair majority, the project encountered the defeat which it merited.

The election which commences to-morrow is held in pursuance of the act of Congress passed at the extra session, held immediately after President Grant's inauguration. In pursuance of the provisions of this act, several clauses in the Constitution which was defeated in June, 1868, are submitted to a separate vote, as was done in the case of Virginia, and the chances are that, while these clauses will be again defeated, the remainder of the document will receive the approval of the people. Both the radicals and conservatives are confident of the election of their State tickets, but as the President has thrown the weight of his official influence against his brother-in-law, Judge Dent, the conservative candidate, and the radical candidate, Judge Alcorn, is sustained by the whole administration influence, it is quite probable that there will be no material split in the Republican ranks, and that the conservative ticket, which also claims to be the representative of the true Republican party of the country, will encounter defeat.

In the State of Texas the progress of the reconstruction movement has been much slower than in any other of the States which entered into the Rebellion. President Johnson appointed General A. J. Hamilton Provisional Governor in July, 1865. A convention was soon after held, which annulled the ordinance of secession, decreed the abolition of slavery, and repudiated the Rebel debt. Amendments to the State Constitution bringing it into harmony with the new state of affairs were also submitted to the people at an election held in the summer of 1866, the vote standing 28,119 for, to 20,400 against them. At the same time an election for State officers was held, J. W. Throckmorton, the Johnson candidate, receiving 18,631 votes, and E. M. Pease, his loyal opponent, but 12,051 votes. On the 15th of October following, an election for members of Congress was held, but the Republicans took no part in it, and the Rebels had everything their own way. Throckmorton, meanwhile, was inaugurated, and an out-and-out Democratic Legislature commenced operations by rejecting, by an almost unanimous vote, the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the Federal Constitution, the Senate containing but two members who favored its ratification and the House of Representatives only five.

When the Reconstruction policy of Congress was fully enunciated, General Sheridan became commander of the Fifth Military District, in which Texas was embraced, and on the 30th of July, 1867, he issued an order removing Throckmorton, who had been recognized as Provisional Governor since his inauguration, appointing Mr. Pease to the position thus vacated. The latter continued to hold this office until about the 1st of October of this year, when he resigned to become an active canvasser in favor of the conservative ticket. In the troubles which led to President Johnson's removal of General Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military District Texas had but little share, the time of the people being principally occupied with shooting each other, and rendering the State generally about the most uncomfortable place to live in on the face of the earth. A registration of voters under the Reconstruction acts was, however, made in the latter part of 1867, when the names of 56,678 whites and 47,581 blacks—a total of 104,259, and a white majority of 9097—were placed on the lists. From the 10th to the 14th of February, 1868, an election was held upon the question of calling a convention for revising the State Constitution, the vote resulting in 44,689 votes in favor, to 11,440 against it.

On the 15th of June following, the convention assembled at Austin, frittering away its time until the 31st of August, when it was obliged to adjourn without having accomplished its task, in consequence of the refusal of General Reynolds, who had recently been placed in command, to approve of an additional appropriation for paying the salaries of the members. On the 4th of November, 1868, General Reynolds was relieved by General Canby, but he was reinstated on the 8th of April of the present year, and still retains the command. The Constitutional Convention reassembled on the 7th of December, 1868, the date to which it had adjourned, and completed its labors by submitting to the people of the State a Constitution of such a liberal character that the President did not think it necessary to designate any clauses for separate votes, under the act of Congress of April 10, 1869. It contains no disqualifying or test-oath provisions that will affect the participants in the Rebellion, and will unquestionably be ratified by an overwhelming vote.

There are three candidates in the field for Governor, two of them, Generals Davis and Hamilton, claiming to be in harmony with the administration and the great Republican party of the North. Hamilton, who was the leader of the original loyal party in the State, depends, however, chiefly upon the Rebel element of the population for support, and will receive every Rebel vote that is not cast for Stuart, the extreme Democratic candidate, who opposes the new Constitution and the new order of things generally.

Such is a succinct account of the progress of reconstruction and the situation of affairs on the eve of the elections which commence to-morrow, in the two States which have not yet been restored to their rightful position in the Union. The result of the elections in both States will be awaited with absorbing interest throughout the country, in the confident hope that the people of neither State will consent to take a backward step.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1869.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of THREE PER CENT. will be added to all City Taxes unpaid after December 1.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
11 29 2t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, will close TO-MORROW EVENING.

30th inst., at 10 o'clock. Many beautiful articles remain to be sold, all of which it is desired to close, and bargains may be expected. 11 27 3t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Gunboat Question—A Motion to Discharge the Vessels from Custody.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Latest Turn in the Spanish Business.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 29.—A motion to discharge the Spanish gunboats from custody on the ground that there is no war existing between the United States and Peru, and that there is no proof of their being intended to act offensively against Peru, will be argued before Judge Blatchford on Thursday in the U. S. District Court. District Attorney Pierrepont gives it as his opinion that the motion will be denied, he having no faith in the grounds on which the motion is made. Counsel for the claimants have notified the District Attorney that in no case will any motion be made to bond the vessels, but in the event of the motion to discharge being denied, they desire an early trial on the merits, to which the District Attorney will make no opposition.

Another Railroad Accident at Mast Hope.

New York, Nov. 29.—On Saturday last, through the carelessness of its engineer and conductor, it is said that extra freight train No. 39 ran into extra fright train No. 36, at Mast Hope station, on the Erie Railroad, the scene of several fatal accidents, and that twenty freight cars were demolished. No person is reported to have been injured this time.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Troubles of a Race Course.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Application has been made to the Massachusetts Supreme Court to enjoin John A. Sawyer and others from establishing a race course at Riverside Park, Brighton, on the ground that such establishments are declared nuisances by statute, unless licensed by the Selectmen. The Court declined to hear the case pending the action of a town meeting called to meet with the Selectmen in regard to licensing the track.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GENTLEMEN WISHING A COAT, Cut in the highest style, and made up with every embellishment of Silk Facings, Velvet Collars, Quilled Lapels, etc., can get it best, either ready-made or to order, at Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING PANTS whether plain or nobby, made of fancy Cassimere or Heavy Cloths, artistically cut, warranted to fit well, can get the best, either ready-made or to order, at Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A VEST cut high or low, made of Velvet, Silk, or any other fine material, can satisfy himself best in the Custom Department or Ready-made Department of Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

THE CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, OF JOHN WANAMAKER [10 23]
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.
OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6,
Subject—"Circumstances."
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
Subject—"Habit."
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Subject not yet announced,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.
HORACE GREELEY,
"The Woman Question,"
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

These Lectures will be delivered in the Academy of Music, on the days named, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia.

Tickets for the course of four lectures will be sold at Duffield Ashmead's Bookstore, No. 724 Chesnut street, on Tuesday, November 30. Single Tickets on Wednesday, December 1. Reserved Seats—Course Tickets, $2·50; Single Tickets, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c. [11 30 24 27 29

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
FIFTH LECTURE
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
HON. S. S. COX.
Subject—"Progress in Spain." (Prepared expressly for this occasion.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 1,
HON. CHARLES SUMNER.
Subject—"The Question of Caste."
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.,
Subject—"Clear Grit."
Dec. 7—MARK TWAIN.
Dec. 9—BRCORDOVA.
Dec. 16—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lectures.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 22 7t

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.—On and after January 1, 1870, the dues will be as follows:—To stockholders, $4; to subscribers, $6 per annum; or $4 for six months. What better Christmas present can be given than a share of this stock? Price, $10, or a life membership, free of dues, price $40.
11 29 12t 11 18 24 31 T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ THE HAHNEMANN WREATH, PREPARED by Miss McKean to surround the portraits of the Professors of the College, will be exhibited THIS EVENING, at the Fair in HORTICULTURAL HALL. It

CLOTHING.

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SO AS TO REMIND YOU TO CALL

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Only 25c.,
Worth 50.

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Best Lyons Make,
$1·50, worth $2·50.

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Only 25c.
Worth 50.

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Black Silks.
Best Lyons Make,
$2·00, worth $2·75.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Double Fold.
Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
37c., Worth $1·00.

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Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·25, worth $3·00.

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For Walking Suits,
Only 50c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·50, worth $3·25.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Serges
For Walking Suits,
Only 45c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Hosiery of all Kinds, from
25 to 33 less than before.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Silk Epinglines,
Only 75c.,
Worth $1·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33½ Less.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.
56c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported.
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Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
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11 27 smwf4t PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Members of Congress Arriving—Secretary Robeson and Commissioner Delano's Reports.

EUROPE.

Meeting of the French Corps Legislatif—Speech of the Emperor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Various Presidential Interviewers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, had an interview with the President this morning. Subsequently Secretaries Fish and Belknap and Attorney-General Hoar were in consultation with the President.

Preparation of Reports.

The members of Congress who have arrived in the city have considerable business to attend to at the various departments. A large proportion of those who are already here have had interviews with Secretary Boutwell, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasurer Spinner, and other prominent Treasury officials.

M. C.'s at the Capital.

The Secretary of the Navy is still engaged in the preparation of his report. Commissioner Delano' report will be handed to Secretary, Boutwell to morrow.

Government Appointments.

Edward R. Ryan has been appointed Assistan Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Second Distric of New York, vice D. McFarland, the person wh recently shot Mr. Richardson.

The following Assistant Assessors have also bee appointed:—William A. Herr, Fourth district o Pennsylvania, and William A. Herron, Twenty second District of Pennsylvania.

Abner Leaman has been appointed Storekeepe of Internal Revenue in the Tenth New Yor district.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Brutal Attack upon a Conductor.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BERGEN, N. J., Nov. 29.—Last night a man named Lee, formerly employed by the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company, entered a car with his wife, to ride to the Jersey City ferry. He had a package of tickets, and tendered one for his wife's fare, claiming a free ride for himself. On this being refused he got off the car, and threw a heavy stone at the conductor, James McGaffey, hitting him on the head, and knocking him senseless. The injured man is in a dangerous condition. Lee is still at large.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Boston Sub-Treasury.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston at the close of business last week was $3,425,615 31; decrease for the week, $181,187 09. Balance in coin Nov. 27, $249,192 78; increase for the week, $51,597 46. Customs receipts for the week, $322,905 71. The value of exports from Boston, including specie, for the week, $480,381. Total since Jan. 1, $13,452,514.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Speech by the French Emperor.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Emperor was present at the reunion of the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-day, and made an important speech. He said, between those who would change all and those who would grant nothing, a glorious course might be chosen, and he announced himself ready to grant reforms. In closing he complimented the United States. Full details of his speech will be forwarded in later despatches.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜@93⅝ for money and account. American securities firm. U. S. five-twenties of 1862, 84⅛; of 1865, old, 83½; of 1867, 85¼; 10-40s, 79⅜. Erie, 21⅝; Illinois Central, 99⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—4·30 P. M.—Cotton firm at 11⅛@11⅜d.; Orleans, 12⅛d.; sales to-day 14,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Red Winter Wheat, 8s. 10d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Turpentine, 28s. Linseed Oil, £31.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4·30 P. M.—Sugar firmer both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d. Cloverseed, 44s.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 29.—Arrived, steamship Leipsic, from Baltimore.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Movements of the Insurgents.

TORONTO, Nov. 29.—A special despatch from St. Paul says, "A letter from Pembina, received on Saturday night, states that the insurgents are arranging to hold a council of representatives from different districts to consider the state of the country, and determining as to their future action. Governor McParish is very low. Governor McDougal is still at Pembina."

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

A Miserly Moribund.

For half-a-dozen years an old gentleman who made it his sole occupation to accumulate money, has been gradually dying at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. He was a little man, with a little voice, and a little appetite, and occupied a little garret, and very little else was known of him. The great thing in his favor was that his board bill was punctually paid. As regularly as Saturday morning came around the bill was presented and the money was forthcoming. The proprietor of the hotel might have possibly believed in the phenomenon of all New York and Jersey City being swept away by one immense tidal wave, but he never doubted, never *could* have come to doubt, that Mr. Lyman Allyn, the name of the moribund miser in question, would have proved a fraud; and neither did he. Ye who would read this brief biography expectant of such a *denouement*, are doomed to disappointment. The old gentleman, instead of making for himself a name which posterity and the *Police News* would not willingly let die, merely retired to his room last Friday evening, and having looked death in the face for the last five or six years, was stared out of confidence by him at last. In other words, he died. To be slightly figurative, he went up in that unreturnable balloon which is furnished with no parachute to let the ascensionist return. On Saturday morning the hotel clerk, as usual, went up to the garret to present the weekly bill. He knocked repeatedly at the door, but received no answer. He opened the door and went in. The septuagenarian—the old gentleman was in his seventy-third year—instead of handing out the tin, maintained a solemn silence—solemn as death. It *was* death. He had succumbed, sitting at his accustomed desk. And this is the point at which his story becomes interesting. Nothing being certainly known about him, his desk and trunks were searched, and in them were found stocks and bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, and a will, dated fifteen years ago, bequeathing all the property to his sister and her children, residing in Connecticut. You will agree with me in thinking of a brother of this kind how extremely handy it would be to have him in the house, provided he did not live *too* long, and there was no danger of the will being contested.

The Oroide Swindle.

If I were an oroide-watch seller I might wear diamonds in my shirt bosom as large as Lima beans, and drive horses that Mr. Bonner would not disdain to sit behind; for the oroide watch business in this city is an immense swindle, and brings in enormous returns to those who have sufficient genius to engage in it. These returns are so great as to entirely overshadow the incomes derived from the legitimate pursuits of the genuine importers. About one hundred thousand oroide watches are annually sold in this country, exemplifying the truth of the proverb that one fool makes many. The demand, so far from dying out, is on the increase, and the nasty, little, ill-smelling, out-of-the-way shops of these chronometrical swindlers, situated generally at the tops of large buildings, where various other kinds of active business are carried on, are more sought after than ever. A number of them are found upon Broadway, which is spotted more or less with swindling iniquities of all kinds, but their favorite festering places are in Fulton and in Nassau streets. There the bogus-dealers can be seen every day and all day, a cross between the gambler and the ruffian, invested with the diamonds and the dissoluteness of the one, and the surface plug-ugliism and lurking poltroonery of the other. It is this kind of person who makes fortunes out of the sylvan or the suburban credulity which believes, against reason, that a watch worth hundreds of dollars can be obtained for from two to four dollars. Such gushing confidence is always discoverable, ready waiting to be duped. Like those figurative pigs which run about ready roasted, with forks stuck in them, and asking to be eaten, the simple countryman invites the swindler and assists his own seduction by his very guilelessness. It is thus that the most successful of these swindlers manages to make, occasionally, between thirty and forty thousand dollars per month. Connected with the "store" where the oroides are disposed of is usually a little lottery office, where the fool who has been guiled into committing one indiscretion is speedily helped to another. Many of the "full-jewelled" oroides, "adjusted so as to run equally regular in the extremes of heat and cold," sell for twenty-five dollars apiece, when their real value is not more than fifty-five dollars per dozen. The pieces which constitute the movement of the watch are enclosed in brass cases, which cost scarcely seventy-five cents each; and the Waltham watches, to the eye of the credulous dupe, are imitated to perfection by the adoption of the genuine trade-marks, substituting merely a *d* for a *t*, and changing Waltham into Waldham.

Custom House Frauds.

The Collector of Customs at this port, the Naval Officer, the Surveyor of the Port, the Solicitor of the Custom House, and the United States District Attorney, have been holding a conference in regard to the frauds in the Custom House by false returns by the weighers of the weight of imported goods. Mr. B. G. Jayne, an officer of the Custom House, made affidavit to Commissioner Osborn that the agent of a certain Water street firm of this city gave to several weighers in the Custom House large sums of money in consideration of their procuring false returns in the weight of a quantity of coffee. This affidavit is the cue to a number of similar transactions, and the agent thus accused of bribing has been arrested and committed in default of $7000 bail. Other warrants have been issued, and it is not to be believed but that some important arrests will be made this week. Meanwhile it is pleasant to know that the present revenue officers are bent on doing their duty. Several well-known importing houses are implicated, as well as the relatives and proteges of not a few distinguished politicians.

The Rogers Murder.

After the lapse of nearly twelve months it is announced once more that the real murderer of Mr. Charles Rogers is discovered—nay, that he is now in this city. Superintendent Kennedy says that he knew all along who he was, but that the escape of the party was due to the suspicions against him being made known in the newspapers. These poor newspapers! it is well their shoulders are broad, for they have to bear a great deal.

The Sorosis and the Press Club.

The members of the Sorosis and the members of the New York Press Club banqueted solemnly together on Saturday evening at Delmonico's. Horace Greeley, Celia Burleigh, Mark M. Pomeroy, Josephine Pollard, S. S. Packard, Mrs. Norris R. Morton, P. T. Barnum, Mrs. Carter, Theodore Tilton, Miss R. W. Esterbrook, Oliver Johnson, Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour, Demas Barnes, Madame Demorest, Mr. C. E. Wilbour, Eleanor Kirk, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Phœbe Carey, George Wakeman, Agnes Noble, Douglas Taylor, Abby Patton, and Captain J. H. Howell were there, and a number of notorieties and celebrities sent regrets, letters, and toasts. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Enoch Arden" at the Walnut.

Tennyson's genius is idyllic rather than dramatic, and with the exception of Charles Reade, who has worked up *Dora* into quite an effective play, by infusing into the subject a good deal of his own vigor, the dramatists of the day, although tempted sorely to avail themselves of the poet's popularity, have been baffled by the unpromising nature of the materials. And yet throughout his poems there are good dramatic hints that a man who had some original ideas of his own might easily convert into exceedingly effective pieces for the stage. The playwriters of the present day, however, are not men of original ideas; they find it much easier to borrow than to invent, and they require the items of plot and character to be all prepared for them before they can begin, and the consequence is that the credit of the success of a new play is generally due to somebody else than the ostensible author. Thus in the stage adaptation of the story of *Enoch Arden*, which was produced at the Walnut on Saturday, any impression that is made upon the audience is owing to the intrinsic merits of the subject and the efforts of the rs rather than to the writer of the play. This poem is more dramatic in style and substance than any of the other writings of Tennyson, and it ought to make a much more powerful performance on the stage than *Dora*. To do this, however, would require a clear perception of the strong points of dramatic interest in it, and the ability to bring them prominently forward. This ability Mr. Arthur Matthison apparently lacks, as he has done little more than to take the bare outline of the story as Tennyson gives it, and to put it into dialogue. The poet follows the poem very closely, and the original features of the play consist in the introduction, as comic characters, of a drunken husband for "Miriam Lane," and of "Dr. Grammitt," who appeals in a mild way to the risibles of the audience by the tolerably well-worn device of interlarding his speech with misquotations of Shakespeare and the Scriptures. There is necessity for some comic business to relieve the darker features of the story, but this is a very poor sort of fun, and yet it is about the best thing in the play. Mr. Matthison has managed to squeeze nearly all the poetry out of his subject, and his drama is very far indeed from representing the *Enoch Arden* of Tennyson. Any reader of the poem will see that the strong dramatic points of the poem are the departure of "Enoch," the courtship of "Philip Ray," and the return of "Enoch" to find his wife married to his rival, and his determination not to disturb her happiness by declaring himself.

The departure of "Enoch," to which the second act is devoted, does not realize all that the situation is capable of, and the courtship of "Philip" in the third act is exceedingly brief, and the playwriter has failed to represent with any vigor the strong pressure that was brought to bear upon the deserted wife to induce her to marry a second time. The greater part of this act, indeed, is taken up with the nutting party and a dance by the villagers, to the neglect of the true dramatic requirements of this portion of the piece, and "Enoch's" return is the subject of one very brief scene which falls altogether to rival the pathos of the original. "Enoch's" sojourn on the island might also be made much more effective than it is, and it is certainly a matter for surprise that any man who makes any pretense to being a dramatist should miss so completely the obvious chances for producing the strong stage effects that this subject offers. One of the worst features of Mr. Matthison's version of *Enoch Arden* is that it gives the actors but little opportunity to do themselves or their subject justice. Mr. Walcot gives a good personation of "Enoch," and in the island scene and the scene in the last act, when he looks in at the window and sees his wife and children sitting around the hearth of "Philip Ray" happy and contented, he acts with much power and pathos. Miss Annie Graham plays the character of "Annie Lee" with an excellent appreciation of its requirements, and Mr. Morrison makes the most of the small part of "Philip Ray." Mr. Bailey gives a good personation of the eccentric "Dr. Grammitt," and Miss Rose Wood is entitled to credit for a spirited personation of the boy "Walter Arden." Mr. Fawcett indulges too much in mere buffoonery as "Peter Lane," forgetting, as he too often does, the legitimate functions of the comedian, merely for the sake of exciting a senseless laugh among the more thoughtless of the audience. If this gentleman would learn his lines, and abandon his inane attempts at being funny, devoting his attention instead to a representation of the character entrusted to him, he would deserve praise much oftener than he does.

The "X. T. K." in Queer Company.

Quite a large audience assembled on Saturday evening last at the Natatorium Hall, on Broad street, below Walnut, to witness an entertainment of a novel character, the programme for which announced "B. F. Duane, X. T. K., in his ninety minutes in Kweer Kompany, or Song and Chit-Chat, with Sketches of X-centric Karacter." Mr. Duane, we believe, is the youngest son of the late William J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, and has himself held a position in the Treasury Department, whence his soubriquet of "X. T. K." or Ex-Treasury Clerk. His entertainment was exceedingly laughable, and throughout the evening the audience was convulsed with merriment. He possesses that extreme flexibility of countenance which enables him to contort his features into almost every conceivable shape, and added to this is a good quality of voice and fair dramatic ability. The programme for the evening embraced various burlesque representations, tantalizing bits of song, and a general medley of eccentricities, all of which were given in a manner which predicts for Mr. Duane a creditable success as a delineator of eccentric character.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT an adaptation of the story of *Red Riding Hood* was given on Saturday afternoon for the benefit of an audience of children. It was a pleasant idea that deserves encouragement to inaugurate a series of entertainments of this character, and the pleasure the young people appeared to derive from the performance on Saturday ought to be in the highest degree encouraging to the management. *The New Red Riding Hood* is a tolerably close version of the old story, the wolf being represented by a rich and knavish old squire of that name, and there is plenty of good practical fun in it such as children can most heartily appreciate. We might perhaps insist on a little more ferocity for the wolf, but the piece was for the most part so amusing and so well adapted to the taste of the audience that it is scarcely worth while to be hypercritical. Mrs. Creese made a charming "Red Riding Hood," and sang two or three songs very nicely; Mr. Wallis was a comical grandmother, and Miss Laurens as a lively damsel, "Hannah Maria" by name, created considerable amusement by her acting and singing; Messrs. Harry Hawk and W. J. Stanton, as a couple of naughty men, indulged in some good practical fun, and the whole concluded in the jolliest manner with "Shoo fly, don't bodder me" and a grand break down, which sent everybody home in the best possible humor.

This evening Miss Keene will produce, with new scenery and appointments, Charles Reade's adaptation of Moliere's *La Maladie Imaginaire*, under the title of *The Saucy Housemaid*, in which she will sustain the character of "Toinette." The performance will conclude with a laughable comedietta.

On next Saturday afternoon the children will be treated to *Bold Jack, the Giant Killer*.

Patrice, or The White Woman of Wicklow will shortly be produced.

AT THE WALNUT *Enoch Arden* will be performed this evening, with the comedy of *The People's Lawyer*.

AT THE ARCH Colley Cibber's play of *She Would and She Would Not* will be given this evening, with the farce of *Betsey Baker*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. Frank Kent, the celebrated contralto singer and personator of female characters, will appear this evening, when a new programme will be presented.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *The Quarter Sessions in an Uproar* will be repeated this week, in compliance with general request. Other attractions will also be given, including the great Chinese giant.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give one of their very amusing exhibitions of magic, ventriloquism, etc., at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES will be resumed this evening at the Academy of Music, when Hon. S. S. Cox will discourse upon "Progress in Spain." Mr. Cox is a graphic writer and an eloquent speaker, and this lecture, which was written expressly for this occasion, will undoubtedly be well worth hearing.

On Wednesday next Hon. Charles Sumner will discuss the "Question of Caste."

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture on Monday next at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"Circumstance."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in Readymade Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ONCE AGAIN.—Thousands of our citizens have most pleasant recollections of the great "Executor's Sale" which occurred about a year ago at the Oak Hall Clothing House of Wanamaker & Brown, and with good reason do they remember it, for it gave them a year's supply of clothing for money that would ordinarily have hardly bought one suit. All these and many more, who now acknowledge that they missed it in not patronizing the great sale last year, will rejoice to-day at the announcement of another great sale similar to the last, and holding out to buyers every inducement of low prices, deductions, and discounts, which made the "Executor's Sale" so popular and successful. There is something wonderful in the sight of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of made-up Clothing, piled heap upon heap, filling every nook and corner of the six immense stories of the great buildings at Sixth and Market, and there is something wonderful in the low figures which have been marked upon these goods, but most wonderful, we imagine, will be the sight of the eager throng who are already beginning to flock to Oak Hall.

WE BEG to call your attention to the sale of Superior Sheffield Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, to be held at T. Birch & Son's Store, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, also WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10 A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. This assortment is the finest ever offered in the city at public sale, and includes everything in the silversmith's department. Tea and Coffee sets are all of the newest designs, and finished in the best manner. BRONZE and PARIAN China Goods—There will be an assortment of Bronze Eight-day Clocks and Figures, China Figures, Vases, Card Receivers, etc., sold, suitable for Holiday Presents.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

NEW DESIGNS (beautifully drawn, and elegantly colored) Carpetings made to order by the best English manufacturers, expressly for R. L. Knight & Son, No. 1222 Chesnut street, and offered at prices to suit the times for cash.

LADIES,
It will pay to call at
No. 705 CHESNUT STREET.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT
ARE THE
NEW STYLE
ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS
OF
CARR'S FINISHED MELTON,
MADE BY
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

This is a Good Time to Buy
THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY
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GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
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GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

The pressure of the past three weeks enables us to buy and manufacture cheaper than people have any idea of. We have an enormous stock, and are selling it rapidly, because of its superior finish and marvellously moderate prices. Our counters are replenished daily with

FALL OVERCOATS,
CHESTERFIELDS,
STREET JACKETS,
SHORT SACKS,
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.
HEAVY OVERCOATS,
BOYS' SUITS OF EVERY KIND.

Come and see them.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

EVANS—DAVIS.—On the 27th instant, by the Rev. S. Durborow, WILLIAM H. EVANS to MARY C. DAVIS, all of this city.

JOHNSTON—VAN GILDER.—On Wednesday evening, the 24th of November, by Bishop Simpson, JAMES M. JOHNSTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss LEONORA VAN GILDER, of Camden, N. J.

WAGNER—CANNON.—On the 25th instant, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. J. GEORGE WAGNER to Miss EMILY L. CANNON, both of this city.

DIED.

ABBEY.—On the evening of the 28th instant, WOODWARD DALE, youngest son of Charles O. and Margaretta D. Abbey, aged 20 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 117 S. Sixteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 1st prox., at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 28th instant, JAMES MORROW, eldest son of Elisha W. and Josephine Davis, aged 20 years 6 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 262 N. Sixteenth street, on Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAWSON.—On Monday morning, November 29, 1869, JOHN L., aged 14 years and 7 months, son of John L. and Rebecca S. Lawson.

SMITH.—At Gwynedd, on the 26th instant, SARAH JULIANA, eldest sister of the Rev. Henry R. Smith.

Services and interment at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.—BESSON & SON have just received—
5 cases black all-wool Poplins, 62½, 75, 87½, $1, etc.
3 cases black all-wool Ottoman Poplins, $1·25, $2, etc.
2 cases black all-wool Poplin Biarritz, all qualities.
3 cases black double-warp Alpacas, 50, 62½, and 75c.
3 cases black Gros Grain Silks, $1·87½, $2, $2·25, $2·50, etc.
2 cases black Thibet Long Shawls, full and extra sizes.
1 case black Thibet Long Shawls, hemmed borders.
1 case black English Bombazines, all qualities.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
11 29 6t5p No. 913 CHESNUT

MAMMOTH SALE.

Four Hundred Thousand ($400,000) Dollars' Worth

WINTER CLOTHING

At Such Prices as shall insure an

IMMEDIATE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 1, 1869,

At Half-past 7 o'clock, there will be commenced

AT THE

GREAT OAK HALL } BUILDINGS,

Sixth and Market Streets

A GRAND CLOTHING SALE,

To be in every respect a Duplicate of the

Great Executor's Sale held there one year ago,

At which the People well Remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In the manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting, to the present time, for Fall Trade, to about

$400,000·00,

Leaving us Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments, of every description, made up with the utmost care, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year. Hence we are determined, at all hazards, to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.

WE OFFER, THEN, OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At Prices as Low as those prevailing at the

GREAT SALE

Last Fall, bringing some Prices far below the Cost of Manufacturing.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

We have the Largest and Best Assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING to be found in the city, all of which is now for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO FIT OUT THE CHILDREN.

Sale Commences Wednesday, December 1.

Store will be opened early, and closed late. About SEVENTY-FIVE SALESMEN will be in attendance. Prompt and polite attention will be given to all. No customer will be unsupplied, if any Reasonable Accommodation of Prices will induce him to buy.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA.

NOTE.—Our Stock is already arranged, and those who desire to anticipate the sale, are at liberty to call on and after Saturday, November 27.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.
PRICES REDUCED.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS.
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

JAMES & LEE,
No 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WINTER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN
Undershirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino.
Cartwright & Warner's Scarlet Cashmeres.
Cartwright & Warner's Shetland.
All the best domestic makes.
Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 mths2mrp No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT
GENTLEMEN WILL FIND AT
T. L. Jacobs & Co.'s,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
a large and well-selected stock of red and white Shaker Flannel, Merino, and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, British super-stout Half Hose, Fine Dress Shirts for men and boys, Collars, Ties, Cravats, and Bows, and a general and complete assortment of Furnishing Goods of superior quality, at the lowest rates. Every article warranted to be as represented, and straightforward, fair dealing carefully adhered to. 11 17 2mrp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25rp

HOLIDAY,
BRIDAL,
BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF NEW IMPORTATIONS NOW OPEN.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET,
10 11 m11t FOUR DOORS BELOW TWELFTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwsrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAYS.
SUBSTANTIALS FOR 1869.
Prices Down with Gold.
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS,
OTTOMANS, HASSOCKS,
DRUGGETS (Bordered and Plain).
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
11 26 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New and Old Engravings, Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.
Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.
Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to.
The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10rp

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
WISTAR & SOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Grandall's Patent Orutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE FASHIONS.

Evening Dresses—Reception and Dinner Toilettes—A Bridal Trousseau.

For evening dress the colors in use are water-green, heavenly blue of different shades, imperatrice lilac, canary, corn-color, rose coral, pure rose, *beurre fraiche*, and a light *cuir*, called skin-color. A brilliant carmine shade is found magnificent by gaslight, and a light reddish purple, like intense fiery amethyst. There is a soft light about these shades which requires the semi-transparency of lace alone to complete the refinement. The colored fringes and heavy trimmings are preserved for dinner and reception toilettes of the stronger tints, scarlet, coral, Lucifer, violine, and golden orange.

Poult de soie and satin with *crepe de chine* over-dresses are in the first mode as materials for evening toilet. Tulle composes lighter costumes, and organdy is used for very young ladies. Brocaded stripes and moires with plain poult de soies are in order for reception dresses. White *tafetas glace* with two-inch stripes of gay brocaded garlands are $6·50 a yard. White silk with stripe of plush and satin in scroll work is $5 a yard. It comes with stripes of light blue, rose color, and canary. Moires are from $5 to $13 a yard. *Gros d'Imperatrice* is a white silk much admired for bridal dresses; it has thick shining cords on the surface, heavier than velours, $13 per yard. Satin d'Hollande is much preferred for ball costumes to the heavy satins; the face is finer than ordinary, and the goods are reversible, the back showing the surface of a heavy silk a shade darker than the satin. Price, $8.

The heart-shaped and Raphael corsages are the style, cut very low in front and behind, with lace chemisettes. The pointed corsage is seen as well as the round one. Basques are made for dinner dresses. Sleeves come half way below the elbow, with deep lace frill, and are sometimes extended with pullings of tulle to the wrist. The shoulder-strap is no longer worn by ladies of good style. The mediæval sleeve with elbow-puff is becoming only to long arms. Trains are shortened; the regulation length is 65 inches. The width of a skirt for full dress is 5½ yards.

The front is gored, and the two side widths: two back breadths are plain. This is for yard-wide material. Long round tunics are now in lieu of paniers, and the art with which they are looped tests the skill of the modiste. Louis Quinze over-skirts, looped high in the centre behind, falling in long wings on the laps, are suitable for reception dress of rich silk over velvet. The fancy prevails of looping the sides and trimming them in different fashions. One side is raised in a puff, the other falls in drapery.

Trimmings of material in the shape of pinked pleatings, self-fringes, and quillings are chosen as the alternative of thread lace, black and white, moss fringe, feather bands, and white bullion with gold mixed and sparingly used. Later in the season passementerie will be very much in vogue. This is given on the authority of the first modiste in the city. Marabout fringes are effective on crepe, and ostrich bands are occasionally used as headings for lace.

An elegant reception dress is canary-colored poult de soie, the deep flounce cut into squares at the top and edged with black lace. The tunic is raised in a round puff behind and on the right, while it falls, wing-like, at the left. A deep flounce of thread lace is gathered round the puff, and the raised front is filleted with lace bands and edged with a fall a finger deep. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with black lace, arranged with indescribable effect by the hand of the modiste. A silk of the Imperatrice lilac is embroidered on the flounces with fern leaves in shaded purple, and deeply fringed. The tunic is dotted with embroidered shaded spots, and edged with ferns. The corsage is embroidered to correspond. A golden orange silk has a deep thread lace flounce and tunic, ornamented with velvet leaves embroidered in two shades.

A rich sultane dinner dress had a deep fold of velvet on the border edged with heavy fringe; the skirt was nearly covered with three-fringed and scolloped flounces above this, and the tunic was looped high, with a rich fall of silk and fringe behind.

A reception dress for a lady in mourning was a lustreless silk with cashmere overdress, trimmed with broad passementerie and leaf ornaments of silk. Similar trimming headed the flounce.

A charming dress of rose-colored silk was to be worn with tunic of crape edged with fine *plisses* of the crape fringed out by hand. The artistic looping of the tunic and the soft color of the dress rendered it sufficiently stylish to suit a young wearer.

A sky-blue tulle, also, for a very young lady, was embroidered in wreaths with floss, and made up with flat pleatings of tulle instead of puffs. A reporter's pencil can hardly give the refined decoration and arrangement of these dresses, which wore that air of not one touch too far which points out a toilet of superior taste.

The trousseau of a young Virginian lady lately inspected showed such quiet English style and excellent work that a few notes were taken. The bridal dress was, as it should be, severely plain, of dead white poult de soie, the corsage pointed to suit a round waist, and relieved only by seven folds of silk across the bust. The net was half high, and the sleeves Louis Quinze, falling below the elbow with a frill of silk. Neck and sleeves were finished with point lace frills. The neatness of the work was notable; not an edge was visible in the white silk lining, each being turned in and run together, and the stitches were like bead-work. A stout white silk belt was stitched inside to relieve the dress from the strain of closing. The vail was the tulle, with open mesh, and worn with a diadem of waxen orange blossoms with fine myrtle sprays. Corsage and sleeve knots of blossoms finished the parure. The reception dress was coral-colored silk, with puffed tunic and elaborate bow trimmed with white lace, headed by fine herring-bone satin trimming of exact workmanship. This was completed in the house which furnished the dresses, and would compare with the nicest Parisian needlecraft. Three rows of this in a stronger shade than the silk festooned the front width, crossed the bodice, and headed the ruffles of the sleeves. A large square cluster of loops edged with this trimming overhang the tunic, and sleeve knots of satin, silk, and lace ornamented the sleeves.

A pale violet silk was flounced with little fulness, and cut in forms on the edge, the upper one held by leaf clusters of silk edged with bleak and white thread lace interleaved. The splendid court train was bordered with a similar flounce and these showy ornaments. The waist was heart-shaped in the throat, with velvet revers and pointed collar of velvet to match the violet of the silk. The sleeves were ornate with shoulder-knots of velvet and velvet-bands heading two pleated ruffles below the elbow, a cluster of leaves on the cuff, as also on the corsage. The sash which made the final addition to the dress was an extremely large bow of violet velvet at least half a yard wide in the loops, with sharp short ends, very wide. Such a bow would make any dress stylish.

A magnificent Lucifer silk was left to the power of its own color, which glowed like the sparkle of wine by gas light. The hand-made trimmings were all of the same silk. The black gros grain dinner dress was distinguished by a round, perfectly-looped tunic, bordered with ostrich feathers above an exceptionally fine guipure lace. The modiste declares that this is the only lace suitable to go with feather bands, and I quite agree with her. The travelling dress was pigeon gray poplin, trimmed with gray satin and fringe of an opposite shade of gray, a quiet but decided effect which may well be studied in other materials. The scolloped deep flounce, the scolloped tunic, trimmed with flat bands, and the round basque, with revers, followed the present style in judicious measure.

A light paon silk, of the shade appropriated for evening, has a plain skirt and court-train, very full, bordered with a deep flounce, and caught in slight, broad festoons by clusters of waxen lemon buds and dark red roses surrounded with lace. The corsage is open to the belt, rounding in a shallow basque. A Medici full of Flanders lace fills the three-quarter low neck, and veils the front of the waist, ending in a corsage bow of silk at the belt. The same lace is turned back slightly full on the basque, below which is a close pleating of silk laid in points on the edge. The corsage is very low, and heart-shaped in the back, above which rises a chemisette of rich lace finished by the frill spoken of. The ornaments are pear-shaped pearls set in Moorish pendants. The coiffure is high frizzes above the forehead, raised square on the temples with chatelaine braids overhung by two or three large curls, a shorter one escaping at the side. The ornament is a camelia puff of paon silk placed on a band of the same above the chatelaine.

A water-green satin is trimmed with a sharply pointed flounce; a skeleton flounce, one may say, of white silk, and the *crepe de chine* over-dress is dotted with pleated stars of white silk. The tunic is raised in a puff on the left, and edged with a flounce of silk ending in a large starlike pleating to the right, where the drapery hangs in a point, finished with satin ribbon and crepe fringe. The corsage is square and very low with points of white silk for trimming and a plisse of crape brought round to the left shoulder, fastening by a rosette and spray of water grasses with lily coiffure, soft curls on the top of the head and long ones behind with large braid falling in the centre; lily bud among the curls.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE FOOL FISHERY.

The Oroide Watch Trade—Extent of the Business, and How It Is Conducted—A Chapter for the Benefit of Rural Gentlemen.

From the N. Y. Sun of Nov. 27.

Just as tares and wheat grow together in a field, so fools and knaves thrive side by side in a large city like New York. No man can be safe from the snares of the latter, for the more extensive any legitimate business is, the greater inducement it offers to knaves and swindlers to counterfeit it. In nothing is this truth so apparent as the watch trade.

THE NUMBER OF BOGUS DEALERS.

We have in this city seventy-five genuine importers and wholesale traders, besides a large army of retail dealers and others, who are every year beaten in their business by the bogus watch importer, backed by about fifty dealers in the goods. Not less than 100,000 of these bogus and oroide watches were sold in this country last year, and as the demand is continually increasing, the number disposed of this current year will probably exceed this. Their shops are usually stowed away in little hallways, in dark basements, or up two or three flights of stairs in some large building, where there is likely to be a great deal of traffic on other accounts. The extent of their profits is almost fabulous, for, being in an illegitimate business, conceived and carried on in deception and fraud, these dealers have no scruples about the means of disposing of their wares.

TRADE TRICKS OF THE BOGUS.

Besides keeping their little shops as a make-believe or legitimate business, they usually have spotters out on the street corners to inveigle unwary strangers into their dens. And when once within the charmed circle, the fate of the countryman is as certain as that of the fly in the fable, who walked into the spider's parlor. They dine upon him, figuratively. Another means of disposing of the counterfeit goods is to place spotters at the various railroad and steamboat depots and landings, where, by trick and device, they seduce the ignorant and unwary into purchasing their worthless stock; or they resort again to public houses, drink and treat and ingratiate themselves into the good esteem of some young blood who is possessed of more money than brains, become hard up, pledge a watch or two with him or them for double or treble the value, and of course never seek to redeem the goods.

IMMENSE INCOMES OF THE BOGUS.

Indeed, so extensive is the business transacted by some of the bogus watch dealers that one of them on Broadway boldly proclaims the character of his trade, and yet, we understand, sells from $30,000 to $40,000 worth a month. Poor humanity loves to be duped and swindled, and, like gambling or drinking or any other passion, when this desire to gain a million by investing a thousand in a lottery, or, which is the same thing differently applied, the passion to get a $250 gold watch for $1 in paper, grows upon a man, he actually places himself in positions to be swindled. Now a strictly honest and honorable man, who will not take a thing without rendering a full equivalent, can never be deceived by such flimsy shows. And yet some well-meaning men are very often deceived by these sharp and shrewd ones.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Every watchmaker understands full well that to insure a serviceable article every plate, pin, cog, and wheel in those timekeepers must be made and finished with the utmost mathematical accuracy. A failure or flaw in any particular is fatal to the whole. And every man who has carried a watch for any length of time is also aware of the trouble and vexation which a loose screw or a tightened spring may give him. He may not know the cause, but he is familiar with the fact.

In Switzerland the several pieces that go to make the complete watch are made at separate factories remote from each other, and the watchmaker is the party who puts the different pieces together. The watch maker purchases his stock by the thousand or ten thousand pieces from the different factories. As a consequence of such a want of system in making the different pieces, there are always large quantities improperly finished and imperfect. These imperfect pieces are again slightly altered and put together and constitute the movement for the oroide watch. These movements are placed in brass cases, manufactured for this very purpose, costing about seventy-five cents each, and exported to England and America, where, it has been definitely settled, the greatest number of fools exist. The French Government will not admit them unless they are truly and correctly described, and the English Government places them under the ban in so far as to prohibit the use of genuine names or trade marks; but, like our own Government, it reaps a profit from their importation and sale. These are the famous oroide watches. They are worth, according to some of the largest genuine practical dealers and watchmakers in this city, from $1·50 to $4 each. The very best quality cost but $55 a dozen. They sell in the bogus stores for from $7 to $25 each, and, as our City Marshal Tooker's complaint books can testify, often for double and treble these sums.

ADOPTING GENUINE TRADEMARKS.

To make the fraud more complete and the better to deceive the too gullible public, the oroide dealers adopt the trademarks of respectable manufacturers, and advertise in the same style and as far as possible in the same papers throughout the country as the legitimate manufacturers and dealers. For instance, these dealers know that the watches made at Waltham are known by their different trademarks, and numbered in proper order, and that the gold cases are everywhere stamped, indicating whether it is 14, 16, or 18 carat fine; and that the silver cases are all marked coin silver, and "American Watch Co." stamped on the case. Thus the American Watch Company makes a watch bearing the well-known trade-mark of P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass. On the imitation watch, Bartlett is marked "Bartley, Waldham," indicating clearly a purpose to deceive, and is sold by the bogus dealers, with the private marks, numbers, and everything, except that "Waltham" is spelled "Waldham." The uninitiated would hardly detect the substitution of the letter "d" for "t" in this fraud, and yet there is no such city or town in Massachusetts as Waldham, and of course the rogues know it, but their dupes do not.

GUARANTEEING THE OROIDES.

We examined the store of C. E. Collins & Co., wishing to see the styles of watches they so freely advertise, and found that those of the highest grade were marked as "Waldham" watches. With these watches he offers to give a guarantee for one year; but we have been assured that the very best of those articles will not keep correct time, nor average more than six months to run at all.

THE DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS

are filled with high-sounded praises of the oroides, and newspaper comments of genuine goods are cut out and inserted as commendations of these swindles, which were never designed to be praised. They are advertised as "full-jewelled, adjusted to heat and cold," to differences of climate and temperature, and warranted, and at the same time offered for $25 each. Now, we have the assurance of a practical watchmaker and jeweller, that to merely adjust the works of a watch would of itself cost $35—ten dollars more than the total cost of these oroide swindles. Of course, under these circumstances there must be a swindle somewhere, and somebody must be swindled.

It is perhaps useless for us to warn the infatuated who are looking for fortunes in street gutters or in oroide lottery shops, and never finding them; but to the honestly ignorant and unsuspecting into whose hands this article may fall, we would suggest that they pay no heed whatever to the flaming advertisements of the "oroides," and that they purchase genuine goods from genuine dealers, who will give a written guarantee of every article, and pay fair prices for the same; for, in the end, that is cheapest which is best.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,
FOR
CHRISTMAS, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
Also, Presentation Bibles for
CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESTUT STREET,

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED!
Harding's Patent Chain-back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
W. W. HARDING,
NO. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
11 27 1m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW JUVENILES.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET,
"Tom Harding and His Friends," (being volume 4, and the concluding volume, of the Sunny Hour Library), by Nellie Eyster. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·25.
"Beacon Lights," by Paul Cobden, author of "Bessie Lovell," "Madge Graves," etc. etc. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·25.
"People and Fairies," by Paul Cobden. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·25.
"Carrie's Idol," by May. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·25.
"Rhymes, Pictures and Stories" for Children, with 300 illustrations. 1 vol. $1·25
"Two Little Apple Merchants," by Jean Mace. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·00.
"Nut Cracker and Sugar Dolly." 1 vol. 18mo. 65 cents. (A republication of an old and popular juvenile book).
At the New Books are for sale by
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
11 27 3trp$ No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Little Rosie Series,
BY MARGARET HOSMER,
Author of "Cherry the Missionary," "The Voyage of the White Falcon," "Grandma Merritt's Stories," etc. etc.
3 vols. 18mo. Beautifully illustrated by Faber.
Price, per volume, 75 cents, or the set in a neat box, per set, $2·25.
LITTLE ROSIE'S FIRST PLAY DAYS.
" " IN THE COUNTRY.
" " CHRISTMAS TIMES.
These charming books, by an author so well known as Mrs. Hosmer, will create a sensation among the juvenile fraternity. These are fully equal in interest and spirit to the "Little Prudy" and "Dotty Dimple Series." We predict that "Little Rosie" will soon become as general a favorite as they are.
PORTER & COATES,
PUBLISHERS,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
2 2mwf!rp PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 7S

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FOUNT OF FASHION,
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRT
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 1rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

PIANOS.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

DRY GOODS.
GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.
THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S."
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.
We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and
"Centrally Located,"
(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),
Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS.
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. S 21 mwf

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
BEAVERS.
ASTRACHANS.
CARACULLAS.
VELVETEENS.
CHINCHILLAS.
WATERPROOFS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
LYONS SILK VELVETS.
SCARLET, WHITE, AND BLUE CLOTHS.
Cloaking buyers have the great advantage of seeing in our Cloak Room all the new styles. Our fine Cloaking Stock is superb.
CLOAK ROOM.
BEAVER CLOAKS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS.
CHINCHILLA CLOAKS.
CARACULLA CLOAKS.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
SILK VELVET CLOAKS.
Cheap, medium and fine garments.
Prices range from $10 to $80.
1000 Shawls, full sizes, $3 to $70.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

ASTRACHANS AT COST.
BLACK ASTRACHANS at..... $5·00
BLACK " at..... 8·00
BLACK " at..... 10·00
BLACK " at..... 12·00
BROWN " at..... 8·00
PURPLE " at..... 8·00
MIXED " at..... 8·00
BROWN PLUSH at..... 10·00
BLACK AND BROWN CARACULLAS..... 10·00
VELOUR BEAVERS from..... $2·50 to $6·50
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 26 3t Above Willow.

LINENS.
We are offering unusual attractions to
LINEN BUYERS,
Having received a very large and varied importation.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3mbp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
GOLD PRICES
FOR IMPORTED GOODS
AT
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER'S
"OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,"
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
In reference to an early resumption of
SPECIE PAYMENTS,
We have only made such purchases that had a
GOLD VALUE,
And adopted the system of
SMALL PROFITS AND RAPID SALES.
"OUR CHEAP LOCATION" enables us to pursue a
LOW-PRICED POLICY
in all Departments of our Establishment. 11 27 3t

FRENCH MERINOES
AT LESS
THAN SPECIAL PRICES.
One lot to sell at 37½ cents.
One lot do. at 50 cents.
One lot do. at 75 cents.
One lot do. at 87½ cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
"Old and Cheap Location,"
11 27 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street

ALL-WOOL EPINGLINE AT 75 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL EPINGLINE AT 85 CENTS.
From Auction at less than Gold Prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
11 27 3t NO. 450, 452 AND 454 NORTH SECOND ST.

ALL-WOOL PARIS STRIPED POPLINS,
60 CENTS PER YARD,
At Less than Gold Cost.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
11 27 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

SUPER LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
(From the auction sale of Friday),
AT LESS THAN GOLD VALUE.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 27 3t Above Willow.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
OPENED THIS DAY,
DESIRABLE AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Elegant Vienna Writing Desks, at half price.
Mosaic and Japanese Card Receivers.
Carved Wood Silk Lined Glove and Hdkf. Boxes.
Russia Leather Glove Boxes.
Handsome Astrachan and Cloth Satchels.
Crystal and Gilt Bronze Bouquet Holders, exquisite.
Zephyr Slipper Patterns, $1, $1·25 and $1·50.
Handsome Zephyr Chair and Sofa Cushion Patterns.
Linen (Gents' Colored Bordered and Plain Hdkfs.
Ladies' Fine Real Lace Hdkfs., etc, etc.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 to 50 cents, job lot.
100 dozen of Jouvin Castor Gloves, $1·25, worth $2·50.
GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
Cheapest Gloves Ever Offered.
Dark parti-colored and white finest Kid, at $1·10 worth $2·25.
Elegant Kid Gloves at $1.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth, Silk, and Berlin Gloves.
Heavy Working Buck Gloves, for presents.
Heavy Working Buck Mitts, for presents.
Heavy Buck Gauntlets, lined and unlined.
Elegant French Portemonnaies and Wallets.
Turkey Morocco and Russia Leather Portemonnaies and Wallets.
Dress Goods for presents.
Closing out Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices, for want of room.
We are now opening daily from Auction and other sources, job lots of
French Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Sash Ribbons,
Velvet and Roman Scarfs,
Satin Scarfs, etc.,
Velvet Wallets,
French Hose for Misses,
At prices to insure rapid sales. 11 25ths

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS
FOR
Christmas Presents.
Real Point Lace Collars
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.
FINE LONG SHAWLS
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FASHIONABLE PLAID SERGES.
FASHIONABLE SILK PLUSHES.
SILK SASHES, EXTRA WIDTH.
EYRE & LANDELL.

EYRE & LANDELL
OPEN TO-DAY
THEIR THIRD INVOICE OF BEST
Lyons Velvets,
NOBILITY QUALITY, SUCH AS ARE USED BY THE ARISTOCRACY ABROAD.
BLACK SILKS, SAME GRADE. 10 16 smw

DRY GOODS.
INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 2m

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
PLATED GOODS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY
AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AT
No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,
BY
A. H. ROGERS.
We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.
Triple-Plated Silverware,
Suitable for
BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.
11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

FURNITURE.
J. LUTZ,
No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
I am selling off my entire stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 29 ftuth2m

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

PATENTS.
PATENT OFFICES.
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smthK

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
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OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC., ETC. 10 4 tf

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1869.
On the petition of CHRISTIAN SHUNK, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 12th day of February, 1856, reissued on the 31st day of May, 1864, again reissued on the 28th day of November, 1865, and again reissued on the 14th day of July, 1868, for an improvement in REFINING IRON, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 11th day of January next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 21st day of January next, and that said petition be heard on the 26th day of January next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
11 15 m 3w Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

EDUCATIONAL.
THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RUFUS ADAMS
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 1104 GIRARD STREET,
(Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmw15t

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets,
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

A Magnificent Posthumous Poem.

The *Westliche Post* has come in possession of a magnificent poem, written by Henry Heine, one of the greatest lyric poets of Germany, who died a few years ago at Paris. The poem is perhaps the best of Heine's posthumous works, and has not yet appeared in Germany. In what manner it came into the possession of the *Post* we do not know, but it is curious that such a beautiful poem is first published in America. It is a pity, however, that it is offered to the public by piecemeals—every Sunday a few columns only. No American paper, we are certain, would remain in possession of such a treasure for a single day without publishing the whole at once. Professor Davidson, of the Public High School, has been kind enough to translate for us the last thirteen stanzas—of what is already published—in the metre of the original. These stanzas are intelligible by themselves, and give a taste of the beauty of the whole. The learned professor has promised to translate the whole in case the yet unpublished parts should prove equal in excellence to the commencement. Here is what he has favored us with so far:—

Virgin! unto thee alone I
Bare my heart, to thee confessing
What I ne'er could brook confessing
To a Saint above in heaven.

For the saints are men, thou knowest,
And Coracho! even in heaven
Never man shall smile with pity
Over Juan Ponce de Leon.

Thou, O Virgin, art a woman,
And, although unchanging ever!
And immaculate thy beauty,
Fleetest with a woman's keenness.

What he suffers, this ephemeral
Wretched man, when all his body's
Noble power and glory shrivel,
Shrivel—wither to a mummy.

Happier far, alas! than we are
Are the trees, that all together
Swift the self-same wind of Autumn
Robbeth of their leafy glory.

Every one stands bald in Winter,
And there is no youthful sapling
With young leaves to mock at any
Withered comrade of the forest,

But with us, alas! with mankind,
Liveth each his destined season:
While to one it bloweth winter,
It is Spring-time with the other.

And the old man suffers doubly
From his impotence, beholding
Youthful overflow of vigor—
O thou blessed, blessed Virgin!

Shake, oh! shake from all my members
This decrepitude of winter,
That hath clothed my head with snow-flakes,
And hath chilled my blood to freezing.

Tell the sun another morning
In my veins to pour his ardor;
Tell the spring again to waken
Nightingales within my bosom.

And thy roses, once more give them
To my cheeks, the golden tresses
To my head again, O Virgin—
Give me back my youth, I pray thee.

When Don Juan Ponce de Leon
To himself these words had spoken,
Suddenly between his hands he
Pressed his forehead agonizing.

And his sobbing and his weeping
Grew so passionate and stormy,
That the glistening tear-drops gushing
Trickled through his wasted fingers.

Railway Notes.

—The Elkton *Whig*, commenting on the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial's* proposition to tap the main line of the Delaware Railroad at Delaware Junction, to connect with the proposed road to Baltimore, in preference to extending a road to Massey's Cross Roads, says that it reads like a huge joke, when we glance at the map of the peninsula. By a few short connections, which are either in progress or contemplation, the building of a railroad to Massey's from Elkton would as effectually connect with the whole system of peninsular railroads, as a branch from Elkton to the junction, with the advantage of equalizing the distance between the entire Eastern Shore and Baltimore, with the shorter route now enjoyed by Philadelphia and Wilmington. This is the object for which Baltimore is asked to contribute towards building such a road; not that Elkton may be connected more closely with the Delaware Railroad. The distance between the Eastern Shore and Baltimore by the construction of a railroad to Massey's would be about the same that it now is to Philadelphia, and by no other means can that object be accomplished; and this is why Baltimore should aid in building the road.

—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad is instructing forty new cars to be run between Pittsburg and New York. The Reading *Journal* gives a graphic description of these beautiful travelling boudoirs. The feature most acceptable to the night traveller, so long demanded and so much needed, is the fact that each car will be lighted with gas, by means of the compressed gas cylinder used for lighting the Reading Railroad cars so successfully for ten years past. When may we look for gas in the night cars between New York and Washington, and between Philadelphia and Washington? Congress is just about to open, and crowds take this train in preference to the day. The bright light afforded to passengers on other great roads would be a special providence to persons forced to evening travel between the capital and the great cities of the North.

—The Louisville *Courier* says:—Work on the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad will be commenced in a few days, at Madisonville, and the road built into the coal mines as rapidly as the season will permit. The work from Hopkinsville will be commenced at an early day, especially at the points of heavy work, and the whole pushed forward to the coal mines north and south sides at the earliest practicable date. It is the purpose of the contractors to complete the whole work in ten months. The enterprise will enjoy the prestige of the patronage and influence of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which secures its success. The completion of this road, and of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, will probably do more to enrich and develop the Green river country than all the improvements heretofore made, and will add many times their cost to the wealth of that section.

—The railroad enterprises of the country are proved by the quantity of railroad iron imported:—

Year.	Cwt.
1862	124,723
1863	397,866
1864	2,084,587
1865	1,488,855
1866	1,581,464
1867	2,107,158
1868	2,801,202
1869	3,000,000

Under the tariff of 1857, the duties were 24 per cent. ad valorem. These were raised in part to a specific rate of 60 cents per cwt., then in 1862 to 67½ cents; then lowered in 1864 to 67 1-5 cents, and finally raised in 1865 to 90 2-5 cents. The above table is compiled from the direct entries for consumption and withdrawals from the warehouse, and exhibits the quantities upon which duties were actually paid. The quantity for the year 1869 is estimated from the incomplete returns already made. In spite of the enormous and unjustifiable duty, the increased imports are very large, such is the zeal in the country to go ahead with railroads. Just at present, more than ever before, are such schemes on foot.

—The Southern States are largely engaged in constructing new lines of railroad. In Georgia alone seven new railways are under construction, and some of them are approaching completion. That from Macon to Brunswick, 180 miles, has been nearly all built since the war, and will soon be in running order. The Atlanta and Charlotte Railway is fairly commenced, and one section will soon be opened. Another road, from Brunswick to Albany, 175 miles, is begun. In Alabama several great lines are under way, and most of them are of importance. The route from Chattanooga to Meridian, Mississippi, through Northern Alabama, has 155 miles in running order; and of the new lines proposed one runs from Griffin to Decatur, 237 miles, one from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles, and another from Chattanooga to Montgomery, with others of less consequence. In Tennessee, there is great interest manifested in lines to connect the Ohio valley with the Gulf.

—The news of the progress of the Utah Central Railroad is exceedingly gratifying. Upwards of eleven miles have been laid, including switches, bringing the rails within four miles of Kay's creek; and should iron come on as soon as expected, it is hoped that the line will be finished to Kay's Ward in a short time. It is the intention to build a switch at Kay's Ward; and when that is completed, there is good reason to hope that we shall have coal delivered there from the beds of the Weser, as Superintendent Young says it is his intention to bring it on the line to that point. Arrangements have been made for building a tank at Farmington, and probably another will be built at Kay's Ward. Those who have had the pleasure of riding on the line say that it is excellently laid, and old railroad men say that it is as good a line as is to be found in the United States.

—The Eastern Shore Railroad Company, who were to resume control of their own road November 1, will not do so until December 1. This is the Delaware Railroad between Delmar and Crisfield, and has been operated by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

Thackeray and the American Showman.

From Barnum's New Autobiography.

When the late William M. Thackeray made his first visit to the United States, I think in 1852, he called on me at the Museum with a letter of introduction from our mutual friend, Albert Smith. He spent an hour with me, mainly for the purpose of asking my advice in regard to the management of the course of lectures on "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," which he proposed to deliver, as he did afterward, with very great success, in the principal cities of the Union. I gave him the best advice I could as to management, and the cities he ought to visit, for which he was very grateful, and he called on me whenever he was in New York. I also saw him repeatedly when he came to America the second time with his admirable lectures on "The Four Georges," which, it will be remembered, he delivered, in the United States, in the season of 1855-6, before he read these lectures to audiences in Great Britain. My relations with this great novelist, I am proud to say, were cordial and intimate, and now, when I called upon him, in 1857, at his own house, he grasped me heartily by the hand, and said:—

"Mr. Barnum, I admire you more than ever. I have read the accounts in the papers of the examination you underwent in the New York courts, and the positive pluck you exhibit under pecuniary embarrassments is worthy of all praise. You would never have received credit for the philosophy you manifest if these financial misfortunes had never overtaken you."

I thanked him fer his compliment, and he continued:—

"But tell me, Barnum, are you really in need of present assistance? for if you are you must be helped."

"Not in the least," I replied, laughing; "I need more money to get out of bankruptcy, and I intend to earn it; but so far as daily bread is concerned I am quite at ease, for my wife is worth £30,000 or £40,000."

"Is it possible?" he exclaimed, with evident delight; "well, now, you have lost all my sympathy; why, that is more than I ever expect to be worth; I shall be sorry for you no more."

—London is now indebted for its best theatre to an American actress, Mrs. John Wood. She has restored the St. James' Theatre to its original model, and made it the brightest, best ventilated, and best regulated in London or Paris. Pit and stalls are alike abolished, the area heretofore occupied by both being boarded over and converted into one splendid apartment, furnished in a style of such beauty and costliness, yet preserving at the same time such an air of quiet refinement, that the visitor may fancy himself in a drawing-room of some noble mansion. The paltry tricks of extortion which make a visit to some of the other London theatres so expensive and so irritating have been completely abolished in this.

—A young Portland woman, recently married, received from a gentleman friend a large corn-broom as a wedding present, accompanied by the following:—

"This trifling gift accept from me,
It's use I'd recommend;
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storms the other end."

—G. F. Train is not held in favor by Western editors. A Wisconsin paper, in bidding him good-bye, says:—"Good-bye, old windy; good-bye, old gas-pipe, go home and soak your head with whisky, so as to give some strength to your apology for brains. Good-bye, old George Francis Train. Don't come this way again—the people appreciate you too well."

WIRE WORK.

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mths

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department of City Controller for the year 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twenty-one thousand five hundred ($21,500) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of the City Controller for the year 1870, to be applied as follows:—

Item 1. For salary of Controller and Chief Clerk, five thousand one hundred ($5100) dollars.

Item 2. For salary of thirteen Assistant Clerks and one Messenger, thirteen thousand eight hundred ($13,800) dollars.

Item 3. For Books and Stationery, fourteen hundred ($1400) dollars.

Item 4. For Printing the Annual Statement of the Controller for the year 1869, and for Preparing and Printing Annual Statement for the Finance Committee, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 5. For Cleansing and Care of Office, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 6. For Incidental Expenses and Fuel, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Additional Appropriation to the City Commissioners, and to Authorize a Certain Transfer.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of sixteen hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following items in the appropriation to the City Commissioners, for the expenses of the year 1869:—

To Item 26. To pay Samuel Daniels, late Coroner, balance of fees to November 1, 1869, eleven hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Item 20. To pay George D. Glenn for meals furnished to jurors, October, 1868, nineteen dollars and fifty cents.

To Item 29. For miscellaneous expenses of the several Courts, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To a new Item, to be called Item 71. To pay rent of rooms (other than public houses), for use of Canvassers, 1869, five dollars each, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Section 2. That the City Controller is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from Item 30, in said appropriation, the sum of one thousand dollars, to Item 20, for meals of jurors.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To pay a Claim of Benjamin F. Dutton, for the Construction of a Sewer on the line of Main street, from Cotton street to Shurr's lane, in the Twenty-first ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-one cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the claim of Benjamin F. Dutton, for the construction of the sewer on Main street, from Cotton street to Shurr's lane, in the Twenty-first ward; and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized to draw a warrant for the same, in conformity with existing ordinances, and chargeable to item 17 of the appropriation for 1869, for the construction of branch culverts.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

AN ORDINANCE
Authorizing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to accept the dedication to public use of Walden street, in the Ninth ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to accept a deed of dedication to public use of Walden street, a twenty-five feet wide street, extending from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, at the distance of one hundred and eleven feet eight inches south of Arch street, in the Ninth ward. Provided, That the deed be endorsed as correct in form by the City Solicitor, and so much of the ordinance of May 3, 1855, as is inconsistent herewith be and the same is hereby repealed.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Paving of Dudley street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Dudley street, to the distance of three hundred and thirty feet west of Ninth street, in the First ward. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property fronting thereon, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said street in good repair for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

RESOLUTION
Supplementary to a Resolution to Make Transfers in the Items for the Appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., for the year 1869, approved November 13, 1869.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the transfer from Item 18, for grading and paving footways, to Item 3, for repairing streets, two thousand dollars, in the Resolution to which this is supplementary, be amended by striking out the words "two thousand dollars," and inserting the words "fifteen hundred dollars."

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

RESOLUTION
Relative to the Survey of the old City Plot.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to survey and prepare plans of the old city of Philadelphia, showing the accurate lines of streets, with the proper dimensions between them, and fix the curve-lines, as also the grade elevations at each street intersection; each corner to have a permanent mark thereon to designate its true position. *Provided*, That the cost of the whole shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for the Year 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-four thousand eight hundred ($34,800) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat to defray the following expenses, viz.:—

Item 1. For repairs to and equipment of boats and machinery, seven thousand (7000) dollars.

Item 2. For fuel, thirteen thousand five hundred (13,500) dollars.

Item 3. For wages, nine thousand five hundred (9500) dollars.

Item 4. For provisions, three thousand (3000) dollars.

Item 5. For insurance, wharfage, stationery, and incidentals, eighteen hundred (1800) dollars.

Provided, That all the fuel, provisions, and other supplies shall be obtained by advertisement therefor, the contracts to be given to the lowest bidder.

The warrants to be drawn by the Trustees of the City Ice Boat.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to the Superintendent of the City Railroad for the Expenses of the Year 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight thousand eight hundred (8800) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Superintendent of the City Railroad for the expenses of the year 1870, as follows:—

Item 1. For salary of Superintendent, twelve hundred and fifty (1250) dollars.

Item 2. For rent of office, stationery, and incidentals, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 3. To pay of wages of repairing gang, three thousand four hundred and fifty (3450) dollars.

Item 4. For purchase of new material, three thousand five hundred (3500) dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Superintendent of the City Railroad in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

RESOLUTION
To Make Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Department of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the year 1869.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the annual appropriation to the Department of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the year 1869, as follows:—

From item 1, salaries of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, the sum of one hundred dollars, to item 7, incidentals.

From item 8, for painting telegraph poles, the sum of forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, to item 7, incidentals.

From item 3, repairs, to item 5, batteries, the sum of two hundred dollars.

From item 1, special appropriation "for the extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to the house of the Decatur Steam Fire Engine Company," the sum of forty-six dollars and ninety-one cents, to item 7, incidentals of annual appropriation for 1869.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 29 1t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure Pine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

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MERRICK & SONS,
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Importers and Manufacturers of
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"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
No. 613 MARKET STREET,
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They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale—Handsome modern three-story Brick Residence, with side yard, No. 508 North Fifth street, above Buttonwood street; 25 feet 3 inches front, 171 feet deep, to Chatham street; two fronts. On Tuesday, November 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern three-story press-brick (front and back) messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fifth street, north of Buttonwood street, No. 508; the lot containing in front on Fifth street 25 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth (gradually widening to 37 feet 11 inches) on the south line 112 feet 5¼ inches, and on the north line 130 feet, then narrowing to 25 feet, and extending thence still further in depth on the south line 47 feet 4½ inches, north line 41 feet 4½ inches to Chatham street, where the front is 25 feet, the entire depth being 171 feet. Together with the exclusive use of a three feet wide alley leading into Buttonwood street. The house is well and substantially built and finished, with all the modern improvements and conveniences; the lumber well seasoned and of the best quality, walnut doors and window sash, French plate glass in the front parlor, marble vestibule, saloon parlor, conservatory, dining-room, and two kitchens on the first floor; two commodious chambers (one with bath-room attached), sitting-room, library, and smoking-room and bath-room on the second floor; and six rooms on the third floor, and billiard-room above; tin roof on back building, private stairway, numerous closets, stationary washstands, marble mantels, bell calls, gas throughout, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, cellar cemented, vault under back pavement with cistern (twelve feet deep, flag pavement, hot and summer house fronting on Chatham street, hydrant and pump in the yard, fountain drainage into the culvert, etc. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground rent of $303 50. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 24 North Front street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
11 25 thsm 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$90
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 2, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
F. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will follow THURSDAY, December 9. 2 23§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—
TWELFTH and LOCUST STREETS, N. W. corner—Stores and Dwellings.
LOCUST, Nos. 1203 and 1205—Stores and Dwellings.
LOCUST, No. 1207—Brick Dwelling.
FIFTH (North), No. 508—Modern Residence.
LOMBARD, No. 318—Genteel Dwelling.
CHESNUT, No. 2006—Elegant Marble-front Residence.
ELEVENTH and SPRUCE, N. W. corner—Modern Residence and Large Lot.
FORTIETH (North), No. 552—Modern Dwelling.
TASKER, Nos. 819 and 835—Two Cottages.
LOMBARD, No. 423—Genteel Dwelling.
CHESNUT Street Wharf, Schuylkill—Large Lot and Dock, 231 feet front on Chesnut street.
ARCH, No. 2125—Modern Residence.
EIGHTH (South), No. 236—Valuable Business Stand.
KAIGHN'S POINT—Foundry, Steam Engine, Machinery, Tools, and Fixtures.
SEVENTH (North), No. 988—Modern Dwelling.
MARSHALL, No. 932—Genteel Dwelling.
TENTH and NORRIS, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
MT. VERNON, No. 2028—Modern Residence.
SOUTH, No. 1341—Store and Dwelling.
FORTY-SECOND and TRANSCRIPT, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
FORTY-SECOND and TRANSCRIPT—Five Brick Dwellings.
CAVEN, North of Pennsylvania avenue—Brick Dwelling.
GROUND-RENTS, $28 50 and $40 a year—Irredeemable.
MINNESOTA—Town Lot.
IOWA, Decatur, Keokuk, and Sioux Cos.—Town Lots.
STOCKS.
46 shares Old Township Line Road.
34 shares Central Transportation Co.
7 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
1650 shares Shamokin Coal Co.
$3000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 1876.
$700 " " " 1882.
$4000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. bond.
$2000 Western Penn. R. R. 1st Mortgage bonds.
Pew No 77 St. Philip's Church. 11 26 3t
100 shares Methanics' National Bank.
40 shares Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company.
20 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
6 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
20 shares Westmoreland Coal Company.
5 shares Academy of Music.
$5.00 Union Canal Company six per cents.
Catalogues now ready.

Sale No. 1623 Vine street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1623 Vine street, by catalogue, the surplus furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, hair cloth dining-room furniture, extension dining table, mantel mirror, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, kitchen utensils, etc. 11 29 2t

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, two cases comprising an assortment of choice selected Hyacinths, Tulips, Croc

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States—Proceedings To-day.

The session this morning opened at 9 o'clock with religious exercises. The President, Rev. Dr. Gerhard, in the chair.

The President announced the names of the Committee on Correspondence with Pastoral Conferences in Switzerland and Detmold. They were Revs. J. Kaelling, H. J. Ruetenick, J. G. Zahner, N. Gehr, and G. F. Busche.

The remainder of the report of the Committee on Proceedings of District Synods relating to proceedings of the Eastern Synod was read and approved. On motion it was taken up in detail.

The first item concerned the omission of the word "German" from the church title, and gave the names of the classes were in favor and those who were opposed to the change. On motion of Dr. Good it was referred to a special committee.

Item second approves the action of the General Synod in relation to the form of worship, and desiring its use in churches and families. Laid on the table until the same subject comes up in another form.

The third called attention to the fact that the regular collections in the church services should be devoted to benevolent objects. Adopted.

The fourth related to the appeal of the Philadelphia Classis from the action of Rev. S. R. Fisher as President of said classis. Referred to special committee.

The fifth referred to a similar appeal from Messrs Meyers and Wiest. Referred to special committee.

Item sixth referred to the same subject as item fourth. Referred to the same committee.

Item seventh referred to the missionary operations of the German Evangelical Missionary Society. Referred to the standing Committee on Missions.

Item eighth asks that the appointments on the Board of Missions be men who are not in the interest of any one portion of the Church. Laid on table until Committee on Missions reports.

Item ninth referred to the action of the Committee on Christ Reformed Church, Philadelphia. Adopted.

Item tenth asks the General Synod to take such steps as will secure the formation of German classes on territory now occupied by English classes. Referred to special committee.

Item eleventh referred to the dismission of Clarion, St. Paul's, and West New York Classes, in order that they might form a new district synod. Referred to special committee.

Item twelfth called attention to the fact that each synod should be left to work out the liturgical question for itself. Laid on the table until the other item on the same question comes up for consideration.

Item thirteenth referred to the action of the Synod at Hagerstown, in relation to Dr. Bomberger and the Philadelphia Classis.

Referred, with the accompanying documents, to the special committee already appointed on the subject.

Item fourteenth calls the attention of the General Synod to the constitutional relations of the Eastern Synod to the General Synod.

Referred to special committee.

The President appointed Revs. Williard, Musser, and Craig a Committee on Leave of Absence of Delegates.

The presence of Rev. Dr. Krauth and Rev. Mr. Frederick of the Lutheran Church was announced.

Rev. Dr. Stork was received as a special delegate from the General New School Synod of the Lutheran Church.

BEDFORD STREET IN COURT.

The Grand Jury and the Court Take Notice of It—Remarks of Judge Peirce Upon the Subject.

This morning, when the Grand Jury came into court to make their usual presentation, his Honor Judge Peirce called their attention to the degradation of Bedford street, speaking as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—A recent visit made by me in company with the District Attorney and other gentlemen to the neighborhood of Sixth and Seventh and Bedford and St. Mary streets has induced me to invite your attention to the unhappy condition of that portion of our city. To have attempted to describe it to you would have given you no idea of its misery, squalor and wretchedness. I therefore wished you to see for yourselves, that you might realize in your own hearts and minds the depths of degradation and depravity which there exist. You have there, no doubt, seen, as we saw, hundreds of human beings houseless, homeless, clad in filth and rags, besotted, drunken, lost to all sense of decency and shame, sunken and degraded beyond all conception, their customary refuge from the storm and cold the miserable whisky shops in which they swarm, and in which are spent the wretched pittances which they beg, steal, or earn, and from which, I am informed, at a late hour of the night they are driven by the keepers, to find a lodging place in some hole of a cellar or outhouse, or to be carted by the officers, who find them drunk and helpless in front of the whisky shops from which they have been cast out, to a station house.

You have there also found men, wearing the common form of our humanity, who, for gain, destroy the bodies and souls of these poor wretches; poisoning them hourly with drinks which they claim a license to sell, under authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and who with calm indifference pursue their horrible traffic with their miserable victims all around them, in every stage of drunkenness, from the maudlin sot to the beastly wretch who lies in utter helplessness upon the floor of those outposts of the lower world.

In these haunts are to be found thieves and prostitutes of all races, colors, and sexes, in common admixture. Society here is at a dead level—a common sewer of vice, corruption, and degradation.

You have also found in the surrounding neighborhood miserable hovels, rickety outhouses, built of wood, and usually consisting of but one room—not much better than covered pig sties, and not so decent as dog kennels, though somewhat larger, and which have probably cost from thirty to five dollars each, and which are let at one dollar and one dollar and twenty cents per week.

If you enter them you find many of these bedless, almost chairless, with bare floors, and without one sign of home comfort or convenience. In these and in the adjacent cellars are huddled miserable wretches of both sexes, sometimes ten or twenty in number, or more, lying promiscuously on the bare floor or earth, who pay ten cents each for a night's lodging. Some of these hovels and lodging places, I am told, are owned by persons of wealth, who collect their rent through agents, and whose delicate senses never come in contact with the festering corruption from which they draw their income.

Of course, gentlemen, a neighborhood such as I have feebly attempted to describe to you is the fruitful source of misery, disease, and crime. It is a nuisance and pest to society, and should be abated. You no doubt feel after you have visited it, as I have felt ever since my visit to it, as though you had been within the precincts of the lower world, and in the presence of the lost spirits. If the citizens of Philadelphia could see for themselves this plague spot in their midst they would not tolerate its existence for a single week.

Religion, justice, and the welfare of society alike demand its destruction. A noble Christian charity, known as the Bedford Street Mission, is laboring faithfully and earnestly in the midst of this desolation, but the countless rum shops which infest the neighborhood with their poisonous and fiery drinks, more than counteract the influence which moral suasion and religious teaching can accomplish.

I am informed that that valuable and efficient officer, Sergeant Duffy, and the officers associated with him are faithfully discharging their duty in this infected district. But their labors will be greatly assisted by invoking against these violators of the law the penalties which are due to these offenses.

The law of Pennsylvania prohibits any person keeping and maintaining a common, ill-governed, and disorderly house or place, to the encouragement of idleness, gaming, drinking, or other misbehavior, to the common nuisance or disturbance of the neighborhood or orderly citizens. It also prohibits the willfully furnishing intoxicating drinks, by sale, gift, or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor, or to an insane person, or to any person when drunk or intoxicated. At common law it is an offense to maintain anything which is detrimental and hurtful to the health, peace, and morals of the public at large. Such persons can be prosecuted for maintaining a common nuisance. All these offenses are misdemeanors, and are punishable by fine and imprisonment.

You have power to send for witnesses to whom these facts are known, and to ascertain the names of the persons who maintain these nuisances, or who are otherwise violating the law, and to present their names to the Court, that bills of indictment may be sent in against them, and that they may be punished for their violations of the law. It is the duty of every one connected with the administration of law to endeavor to ferret out and punish these breakers of the law, and to protect the community from the mischief and ruin which they inflict. And I am sure, gentlemen of the jury, that you will do whatever is in your power to accomplish these ends.

At the close of these remarks the jurors retired.

Item fifteenth called for the adoption of systematic benevolence. Adopted.

Item sixteenth referred to the action of the different classes in relation to the annual meeting of the General Synod. Loid on the table.

Item eighteenth calls attention to the action of different synods in the matter of a closer union between the German and Dutch Reformed Churches. Referred to the appropriate committee.

Item nineteenth called for a division of the classes according to language within the same territory. Referred.

Item twentieth called attention to the fact that the classes of Miami, Lancaster, Tiffin, Westmoreland, Sandusky, Illinois, and Iowa, had adopted the resolution approving of the omission of the word German from the church title. The Classis of St. John had rejected it.

The other items referred to different subjects of no general interest.

Adjourned until 3 P. M.

A FAST HORSE AND FAST DRIVES.—John F. Kelley and Henry Clay Funk, yesterday started out for a ride. Before starting they imbibed freely of the "ardent." The couple being lively and the quadruped livelier, a 2:40 gait was the consequence. At Second and Coates streets they collided with the carriage of one George Atkinson, which they smashed into fragments. After accomplishing this feat they were arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held them in $500 bail each to answer.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Feeley captured a negress named Augustine Chauffrey in the dry goods store of one Gilbert, Second street, above Pine. On being searched at the station house, a lot of goods were found wrapped around her.

THE VARIATION OF TIME WITH THE CHANGE OF LONGITUDE.—The variation of time with the change of place is a very curious fact, and sometimes leads to very curious results. A traveller crossing the Atlantic, for instance, if going towards the east, has to keep setting his watch forward all the time, and if towards the west backward. The difference in time for different longitudes is greater than some people imagine. Between New York and London there is some five hours' difference. Between Philadelphia and Pittsburg the difference is considerable. Even between Philadelphia and New York there is quite a perceptible dissimilarity.

Perhaps the most noticeable irregularity is between the solar time of the State House, at Sixth and Chestnut, and that of the Spring Garden Hall, at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. The distance between these two meridians is probably less than one degree, but the difference in time is usually from five to twenty minutes. What is still more anomalous is that the variation is often in a contrary direction from what we should expect from the general rules of such things. The second named meridian is to the westward of the first.

The sun reaches it later, and the dial hands should point to an earlier hour. But in reality the hands of the western meridian often point to a later hour than those of the eastern. Why is this? Cannot some philosopher explain the cause? for cause there must be. The peculiarity has not been recorded for any other spot. Perhaps we are on the brink of some great discovery.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Whilst so much is being said and done about street paving, why not do away with that greatest of nuisances, brick pavement?

—The fifteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be celebrated at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening.

—The Nineteenth Ward anti-pavers hold a meeting of remonstrance to-night in the Resolution Hose House.

—Diligent Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics is rapidly increasing in membership.

—The State House bell is as securely fastened to-day as it was thirty years ago.

—Frame stables should not be allowed exist in the built-up portions of our city.

—It is high time that our fire plugs were encased in protective coverings.

—Astrologists and clairvoyants are on the increase in our city.

—The carpet weavers hold another mass meeting to-day.

—Down with the cash is the collector's salutation.

—How about the new public buildings?

—The gliders meet again to-night.

THE WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.—Through the energy of Messrs. William Painter & Co., the agents in this city, nearly the entire loan of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, amounting to $1,250,000, has been put upon the market and sold. This loan pays 7 per cent. free of taxes, and it is now selling at 85. About $250,000 worth remains in the hands of the agents, and is rapidly being taken up. The road will be in operation between Wilmington and Coatesville in about two weeks, and the balance is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and will very shortly be completed. The Wilmington and Reading Railroad runs through one of the most fertile districts of Pennsylvania, and its way traffic must be immense. It will be chiefly important, however, as the means of opening a communication with the mines, which will enable coal to be shipped at all seasons of the year. This is a matter of the first consequence, as every shipper of coal knows, and the effect of the road will be to develop our mining resources, and to give a fresh impetus to the coal trade. The loan is well secured, and it offers unusual inducements to capitalists.

SALE THIS DAY of real estate and stocks at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Martin Brothers, Auctioneers:—

1-10 interest in Big Hickory Association of Pennsylvania	$50·00
112 shares Philadelphia Steamship Dock Company, at $19	$2028·00
50 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad at $119	$5950·00
5 shares Mercantile Library at $7·25	$36·25
5 shares Jefferson Insurance Co. at $43	$215·00
Building lot, No. 507 S. Sixth street	$1600·00
Store and dwelling, S. E. corner Ridge avenue and Green street, subject to a ground-rent of $60	$1250·00
Two-story dwelling, No. 1539 N. Thirteenth street, subject to a ground-rent of $51	$1450·00

COURTING THROUGH THE WINDOW.—Lawrence Weist, having taken kindly to a pretty housemaid employed in a dwelling on Apple street, above Brown, yesterday saw her at the window, and, approaching, commenced whispering soft nonsense into her ear; not relishing this, the lady of the house ordered him away, when at once his love changed to anger, and proceeding into the middle of the street he seized several cobble-stones and hurled them through the windows. Policemen O'Harra arriving about this time, arrested Lawrence, and took him before Alderman Toland, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

THE USE OF THE KNIFE.—John Leary yesterday entered the house of Pat. Murray, at Thirty-sixth and Market streets, by kicking in the panels of the door. Once in he assaulted Pat, and attempted to stab him, but Pat's wife interfering received the wounds instead, the blade entering twice below the right shoulder blade.

John was arrested and taken before Alderman Randall, who sent him to prison.

John has frequently threatened to take Pat's life. The injured woman was removed to the station house and her wants properly attended to.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—Thomas Cochran, of Helmesburg, is 42 years of age, but having never seen the beauties of Seventh and Bedford streets, he visited the locality on Saturday. In the language of that locality the denizens "went for him," the result being that Thomas was so terribly beaten he had to be taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Yesterday Peter Coyle and Patrick Haney were arrested at Seventh and Alaska streets, on the charge of being concerned in the attack. Alderman Collins committed the two for a further hearing.

ON THE BEAT.—About 7:30 o'clock last evening a row occurred in a house on Shippen street, below Eighth, and Policeman Judge entered in order to quell it. One of the crowd, named Pat. Moran, tried to flatten the officer's pate with a flat-iron, but not succeeding therein, Ann Moran came to his assistance with a bar of iron, with which she struck the officer several times. Both the Morans were finally subdued, and taken before Alderman Collins, who committed them in default of $600 bail, each.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—William Forman and Susan Canehower, both descendants of "Ham," whilst perambulating the streets last night, ran across one William Deemer, whom they assaulted with the ultimate intention of robbing. An officer, noticing the squabble, walked up and arrested the pair. Alderman Collins held them in $500 bail, each, to answer.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Robert Atkins was discovered by some police officers about 11 o'clock last evening, moving about in the auction store of Jacob Smith, at the N. E. corner of Second and Union streets. By the time the officers effected an entrance, Robert had stowed himself away in the garret. He was dragged out, and Alderman Kerr this morning committed him in default of $3000 bail to answer.

THE EFFECT OF BENZINE.—Henry Phineas yesterday soaked himself in benzine; whilst saturated he entered the drinkery of one Schuler, at Second and Callowhill streets, and commenced raising a dust. Schuler put him out, when he retaliated by putting several cobble-stones through Schuler's windows. For this conduct, Alderman Shoemaker committed him to prison.

WOMAN BEATER.—An heroic (?) specimen of manhood named James Stork on Saturday night assaulted a woman at Third and Coates streets, and was about making mince meat of her when an officer stayed proceedings, and took James before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him, in default of $600 bail, to answer.

A COPPER KETTLE.—Officer Stewart, about 9 o'clock last P. M., arrested an individual named Frank Goldsmith, at Front and Dock streets. Frank had in his possession a copper kettle, weighing eighty pounds. The kettle can be found at the Third District Station House, and Frank at the Central Station at 2 this P. M.

I. O. of W. B.—John Eifert, a member of the I. O. of W. B., residing at New Market and Green streets, yesterday afternoon attempted to pummel his "frau." A police officer broke in the door and arrested John. Alderman Toland committed him to answer.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Maurice C. Jones, of Bethlehem, Pa., ichthyologist and collator of Heckewelder's Indian translations for the Pennsylvania Historical Society, is in this city, and a guest of Mr. John McAllister, Jr., West Penn Square.

SHOES STOLEN.—The boot and shoe store No. 2041 Market street was entered last night and robbed of nineteen pairs of shoes. The shoes were subsequently found tied up in a bag lying in Jones' alley, above Twentieth street.

THEFT OF BLANKETS.—John McCuen, for the theft of blankets from the stable of John Quigley, Seventeenth and Chesnut streets, has been held in $500 bail by Alderman Jones to answer.

RIOTING FIREMEN.—The spirit of riotousness seems to be growing amongst our firemen. Yesterday the Weccacoe and Southwark indulged in a free fight at Third and Pine streets, during which numerous heads were smashed.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned John Thompson (colored) on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Thomas Leeson, No. 823 South street. He was committed in default of $600 bail to answer.

—James Callahan was charged with stealing a watch, valued at $225, from John Schaeffer of Upper Dublin, Montgomery county. He was committed in default of $1000 bail to answer.

—Charles A. Moore (colored) was charged with snatching a pocket-book, containing $50, out of the hands of a Mrs. Cullen, on Thursday last, at Tenth and Pine streets. He was committed in default of $3000 bail to answer.

—John Carr and Thomas Griffen were charged with committing an assault upon Francis Kuhn, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police force, about half past one o'clock yesterday morning, at New Market and Willow streets. Griffen is suffering from a pistol shot wound in the arm, inflicted by the officer in self-defense. The accused were both committed to answer.

—Frank Goldsmith was charged with the theft of a copper kettle weighing eighty pounds. He was arrested with it in his possession last night, and could not answer as to where he obtained it. It had been stolen from the Mint. The accused was committed to answer.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—About 12:45 this morning an old shed, formerly used as a distillery ranche, was fired by some scoundrel for the purpose of creating an alarm of fire. Officers Helmstadt and Riggs discovered the fire in time, and with a few buckets of water extinguished it.

About 8:15 last evening an attempt was made to fire the mill of James Buggy, at Twenty-fifth and Factory streets. Luckily, Officers Gilbert and Gibson, of the Schuylkill Harbor force, discovered the flames and extinguished them before they gained headway. Had it not been for this fortunate discovery serious results might have followed, as the mill was well filled with explosive chemicals of all kinds.

MASONIC INFORMATION.—The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., meet at the hall Wednesday morning. The election of officers takes place at 10 o'clock A. M. The only position for which there is any contest is the R. W. Junior Wardenship, for which there are several candidates, the foremost of whom are Michael Nisbet, Esq., the newly elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter; Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, Esq., of Lafayette Lodge; Robert Clark, Esq., of Lodge No. 114; Robert Howell, Esq., of Lancaster, and others. The representation will be large in attendance.

CORNER-LOUNGERS AND DISORDERLIES.—The police of the Tenth district yesterday arrested 10 corner-loungers. They were all held to bail to answer.

The police of the Seventeenth district also arrested some 20 or 30, who shared a similar fate.

The police of the Seventh district also arrested 8 corner-loungers and 6 boys for disorderly conduct. Alderman Toland held them in $300 bail each to answer.

STREET ROW.—About 12:15 this morning Henry Smith and John Gray accosted one George Ross, at Tenth and Sansom streets, when Smith attempted to stab Ross with a knife. Ross not relishing this gave Smith a blow between the eyes, which made him lick the gutter. A couple of policemen then arrested the two, and Alderman Kerr this morning held them in $500 bail each to answer.

ASTRAY.—Mary E. Gurwin, aged seven years, came to this city yesterday from Burlington, with her mother, to pay a visit to her aunt. Towards nightfall she was sent out to obtain some milk, but, being a stranger, lost her way. She was picked up by one of the Third District police officers and removed to the station house, where she now awaits her friends.

THEFT OF MUSLIN.—John Clark on Saturday picked up a piece of muslin containing forty yards from the front of a store on Ninth street, below Vine, and was about making off with it, when Policeman O'Connell, who had been watching his movements, arrested him. Alderman Jones committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—About 8 o'clock last evening John McQuade, aged 68 years, was arrested for drunkenness by a Second district officer, and removed to his home at Front and Catherine streets. Shortly afterwards, whilst partaking of some food, a piece of meat lodged in his throat, and death ensued before it could be dislodged.

FOND OF CIDER.—George Washington, a coffee-colored Virginian, was arrested on Saturday night for attempting to steal a barrel of cider from the front of the store of John McCullen, Sixth and St. Mary streets. Alderman Kerr committed him in default of $800 bail to answer.

STEALING LUMBER.—On Saturday afternoon James Gleenan and Joseph Thompson, whilst occupied in carting away lumber from a raft in Gunner's run, near Norris street, were arrested and taken before Alderman Cloud, who held them in $1000 bail each, to answer for the attempted theft.

CAPTURED.—Some two weeks ago a character named D. Cullon assaulted the driver of a milk wagon, and robbed him of his pocket-book. Yesterday Cullon was arrested at Beach and Coates streets, and taken before Alderman Riddle, who committed him for a further hearing.

FIRE COMPANIES SUSPENDED.—Chief Engineer Downey this morning suspended the Harmony Engine, Hame Hose, Nortaern Liberty Hose, and Ringgold Hose Companies for riotousness on the 21st inst.

DIRTY STREETS.—All the High Constables and Special Officer Noble report the streets of the city as being in an unusually filthy condition.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Read R 7s....'02	230	Reading	49 3-16
$1000 City 6s, New	101⅞	100	do....b5. 49⅛
$700 do.	101⅞	100	do....b5. 49⅛
$1000 do.	102	200	do..s15wn. 49⅛
$1600 Leh Con 1..s.	80	200	do..18.b5. 49⅛
76 sh Leh V R	53½	200	do. 49⅛
6 do.	53⅝	200	do....b5&1. 49⅛
100 sh E Penna R..s30wn.	54	100	do....b10. 49⅛
2 do.	54⅛	100	do. 49⅛
100 do..s5.c.	54	200	do..18.b10. 49⅛
13 do.	54	100	do. 49⅛
106 sh Manuf Bk	29½	200	do....18.49 3-16
500 sh Read R..b30.	49½	100	do. 49⅛
100 do.	49 31	100	do...b10.49 3-16
100 do...s60wn.	49⅛	400	do...18.b10. 49⅛
200 do...18.b5.49 31		100	do....b10. 49⅛
100 do.	49⅛	100	do....b30.49 31
200 do....18.49 3-16			

SECOND BOARD.

$1700 City 6s, N	101⅞	100 sh Read	s30wn.49 3-16
$500 Pa 6s 1 se	102	20	do. 49⅛
$1000 Leh gold 1	96	130	do....c.49 3-16
13 sh Leh V R	53½	100	do....b10. 49⅛
1 sh Leh N St	34	100	do..s60wn.49 3-16
62 sh Penna R..1s.	54	100	do..s60wn.49 3-16
2 sh Far & M Bk	118		

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

GIFTS.

A splendid assortment of ELEGANT TRIFLES in Wood, Ivory, Gilt, Leather, etc.

Boxes of Fine Stationery,
With Initial, Monogram, Animals, Comic, etc. etc.
Pocket Books,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Inkstands,
In Bronze, Gilt, Wood, Russia, etc.
Writing Desks,
A large variety, furnished or not.
LOUIS DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
11 29 mwfim PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 2 wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

HOLIDAY GOODS—A GRAND DISPLAY.
WRITING DESKS.
SCOTCH AND VIENNA GOODS.
Knives, Gold Pens and Pencils, Wallets and Pocket-Books, Cigar and Card Cases, Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, Chess, Cribbage, Bronze Inkstands, Portfolios, Games.
And a large variety of Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwa8m PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Imbroglio—The Government of Porto Rico—Discovery of a New Coupon Counterfeit.

Spain and the Colonies.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Minister Sickles, under date of November 28, telegraphed Secretary Fish as follows:—

"I am authorized by the Minister of the Colonies to inform you that the Government measures for Porto Rico will include local self-government, free press, public schools, impartial suffrage, gradual but speedy abolition of slavery, and civil and political rights, without distinction of color. Domiciliated foreigners to vote after six months' residence. These reforms are in good faith to be extended to Cuba when hostilities cease and deputies are chosen, in accordance with article 188 of the Spanish Constitution."

Supervisor Appointed.

J. W. Dwyer, in charge of Supervisor's office in Bureau of Internal Revenue, has been assigned to duty as Supervisor in the Northern district of Ohio. The resignation of General Thomas L. Young, Supervisor of the Southern district of Ohio, has been accepted.

A Long-winded Office Holder.

A German out West, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, to-day deposited in the office a petition forty-five feet long in favor of his retention in office.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—12:35 P. M.—The naval bulletin for to-day orders Ensign John B. Robinson to duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Second Assistant Engineer J. J. Barry to duty at New York Navy Yard, and Second Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross to the Terror.

Cancelled Coupons Received by the United States Treasurer.

The United States Treasurer to-day received from the Sub-Treasury at New York, $2,650,138 in cancelled coupons paid at his office; from the Sub-Treasurer in Philadelphia, $45,314 of same, and from New Orleans, $8820, all paid during the last week.

New Counterfeit Coupon.

Another $3 counterfeit coupon from the 5-20 bond was discovered to-day among a large quantity of coupons which had been paid by the Sub-Treasurer in Boston.

The Tariff and Internal Revenue Bills.

The Ways and Means Committee took up the tariff bill this morning and proceeded to classify the articles which it is proposed to place on the free list. This is labor which requires time, but the committee hope to have the bill ready to report soon after the opening of the session, certainly before the holidays.

After the tariff is disposed of it is their intention to call up the Internal Revenue bill. Members of the committee all scout the idea of the bill for collecting the whisky tax proposed by Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania. It is an old theory which the committee exploded long ago.

West Indian Advices.

Despatches received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Poor, commanding the West India station state that some fighting is going in the interior of Cuba, but not of a decisive character.

The Spanish Imbroglio.

The Spaniards here are making preparations for an actions for an active campaign against the insurgents during the winter. Minister Roberts, in an interview with Secretary Fish on Saturday, said he had been informed that the Spanish men-of-war had abandoned the idea of going to New York, and would now go to Philadelphia for repairs. The Government is determined to watch their movements closely while in American waters.

Increasing the Number of Representatives.

The subject of increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives to three hundred, instead of the present number, will be urged upon the Census Committee by some of its members who have not attended its sittings heretofore. The subcommittee charged with preparing a bill for taking the census has ignored this part of the work, but it will now be taken up and provision made for it in the bill.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Richardson Very Low.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Albert D. Richardson is very low this A. M., and it is considered by his medical attendants that he cannot survive.

Fatal Accidents.

Policeman Van Arsdale was run over and killed by a Broadway stage to-day.

Thomas Brennan fell down stairs and was fatally injured.

Mr. Richardson Sinking Rapidly.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—2 P. M.—Mr. Richardson continues to fail. The ball has been extracted, and he is in a very critical condition.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Stocks strong. Money, 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¾. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. do., new, 113½; do. 1867, 113⅞; do. 1868, 113⅞; 10-408, 107; Virginia sixes, new, 53; Missouri sixes, 90¾; Canton Company, 51; Cumberland preferred, 26; New York Central, 174½; Erie, 27½; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 155¼; Michigan Central, 129¼; Michigan Southern, 88⅝; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 89½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Cotton—Prices favor buyers; sales of 200 bales middling uplands at 25½@25¾c. Flour—State and Western less active and without decided change; Southern dull at $6·60@10. Wheat quiet and scarcely so firm. Corn more active, and advanced 1c.; mixed Western at $1·05@1·09 for unsound, and $1·10@1·11 for sound. Oats unchanged; State and Western at 65@65½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32·50; old, $32·50; prime, $24. Lard quiet; tierces, 19c. for steam rendered. Whisky quiet; free, $1·06.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boiler Explosion.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass. Nov. 29.—The boiler in the shoe manufactory of John Curtis, in this town, exploded this morning, scalding the engineer, named Barnes, to death; several other men were also badly injured.

Murder Near Lynn, Mass.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 29.—Nathaniel Lord, of Peabody, a stone cutter, was murdered on the road between Lynn and that place on Saturday night, and his pockets rifled of their contents. Mr. Lord had visited Lynn that afternoon for the purpose of buying a horse, and being deaf, he was an easy victim.

A New Counterfeit Ten Dollar Note.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Counterfeit United States ten dollar bills have just made their appearance in this city, and are an excellent imitation of the genuine.

FROM THE WEST.

Accidents in Cincinnati.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Yesterday afternoon Benjamin Peters, who is employed in the slaughter house of Bassford & Co., Deer Creek, while walking near a large butt of boiling grease, on a narrow plank, slipped and fell into the vessel. His shrieks brought all the workmen in the establishment to his assistance, and but a few minutes elapsed before he was taken out of the tub. He was terribly scalded. His injuries are of such a dangerous character that his life is despaired of.

In a crowded car on Fourth street, yesterday afternoon, a man named Thomas Joyce gave up his seat in front to a lady, and then started to step off the front platform. His coat caught in the hand-rail, and he was thrown under the wheels, which passed over his left leg, lacerating it terribly almost its entire length, and crushing his foot badly.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 24½c. Flour more active and firmer; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5·12½; do. extra, $5·25@6·25; do. family, $6·25@7·25; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5·12½; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat firm and active; prime to choice, $1·33@1·38. Corn firm; new white, 95@98 cents; old, $1·05@1·02. Oats dull at 55@57 cts. Rye firm at 95c.@$1. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18¼@19; clear do., 19½; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 21c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky is held firmly at $1·08; buyers are holding off.

DRY GOODS.

BARTHOLOMEWS
ARE NOW OFFERING
7000 YARDS
Striped, Mixed, and Plain Poplins
At 25 Cents,
HAVE BEEN SOLD THIS SEASON at 44 and 50 CENTS.
ALSO,
3000 YARDS
Double Fold Poplins
At 31 Cents,
WORTH 56 to 75 CENTS.
1500 YARDS
Silk Rolled Poplins,
AT $1·30, HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $1·50.
OUR WHOLE STOCK
AT
GOLD VALUE.
ALSO,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
KID GLOVES
IN THE CITY,
At $1·00, $1·25, $1·50 to $1·85 for the "Bartley."
Balance of our "Jouvin" stock at $1·45.
BARGAINS.
We Mean to Reduce Stock at
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,
11 17 wsmtf PHILADELPHIA.

ENTIRE STOCK
TO BE
SOLD OUT.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
In view of making some important changes in his business, will commence
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29,
TO SELL
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN
GOLD COST.
THE WHOLE STOCK
TO BE
CLOSED OUT IN THIRTY DAYS. 11 27 6t

PIM BROTHERS & CO.
FIRST QUALITY
IRISH POPLINS,
IN ALL COLORS.
Also, every variety of
Plain and Plaid Poplins,
Empress Cloths,
Reps, Velours, Etc.
NEW GOODS OPENED DAILY.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

DURABILITY,
COMFORT, AND ECONOMY
Are combined in our
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Which we are making to measure for
$22.
Also, our
Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.
STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.
We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.
EVANS & LEECH,
11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
The Management has much pleasure in announcing an engagement with the renowned Artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will make her first appearance in Philadelphia, in six years, on
MONDAY, December 6,
when will be presented the New Drama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled
MARY WARNER.
The Play will be presented with New and Appropriate Scenery, Appointments, etc. etc.
Miss BATEMAN will be supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
MISS VIRGINIA FRANCIS,
And the full strength of the Company. 11 29 5t

GRAPES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.
250 KEGS
In Beautiful Clusters,
AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
American Sunday-School Union
have on hand an extensive variety of
New and Beautiful Books,
Handsomely illustrated and in tasteful bindings, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also for sale,
Bibles & Devotional Books.
We are also constantly receiving from London a great variety of
SCRIPTURE PRINTS, DIAGRAMS FOR LECTURERS, and everything suitable for the illustration of Sunday School lessons.
Catalogues of the Society's Publications and Specimens of their Periodicals may be obtained gratuitously at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 29 mwf5w

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY.
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 45 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 15 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.
OUR TABLE SHERRY,
$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.
COOKING WINES AND BRANDIES. CIDER.
COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,
No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
CANS LARGE AND FULL.
The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT AND WHITE